Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

136103

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 78 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1919. TWO ANNAS

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
5th April	Malta	6064	
6th "	Somali	6712	Extra via Karachi
8th "	Ormonde †	14833	Extra
9th "	Tecsta	6290	Extra
			& P. & O.'s sailing
12th "	A. Steamer		
19th "	Nagoya	6854	
26th "	Karmala	8983	
26th "	Dilwara	6040	Extra
3rd May	Varsova	6859	
10th "	Delta	8629	

† Does not call Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted by the "Malta", "Somali", "Ormonde", "Tecsta", "Nagoya" and "Karmala". Passages by steamer sailing during April will only be available for "A" grade priority certificate holders. It is anticipated that passages will be available for "B" grade certificate holders during May, and for "C" grade certificate holders during June. All applications for passages should be accompanied by priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1919		
18th April	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
31st March	Taroba	East-South Africa sails at 5 p.m.
3rd April	Oketa	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
4th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
7th "	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Yokohama Maru	K. Ikuno	3045	24th Mar	2nd April
Shinyu Maru	S. Nishiyama	2983	27th Mar.	5th April
Kosoku Maru	S. Sagahiro	3167	29th Mar.	7th April
Yahari Maru	T. Ota	4120	2nd April	12th April
Kitanezan Maru	No. 2 S. Sito	3204	8 April	10th April
Suzuka Maru	H. Yamamoto	3811	18th April	20th April
Yoshu Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	19th April	29th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAM. SHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—187 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination.
*Bushu Maru	K. Uchigoye	18th Mar.	5th April	Italy
Burma Maru	S. Imai	26th Mar.	5th April	"
Kei Ku Maru	K. Wakatake	8th April	20th April	Japan
Shinyo Maru	T. Watanabe	14th April	20th April	"

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road.
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,900

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
E. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frongtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Soerabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. [illegible]

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 23,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	25,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female Lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Path,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of 40 bales cotton which was to be held to-day by order of Seth Hiralal Chunilal Vanchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Kapurchand Panachand, has been POSTPONED for a week.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 SINGLE PEARL.

Hirachand Khubchand ..... Plaintiff.

Chotalal Bapuji and another ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from Seth Hirachand Khubchand, receiver in Suit No. 406 of 1917 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY the 1st April at 2 o'clock at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort.

1 single pearl weighing about 15½ ct.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st April at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully of Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Chanda Dhanmsey.

15 bales each 50 pieces Japanese shirting No. 2700.

On account and at the risk of Seth Lachmidas Kurji.

5 bales each 50 pieces Japanese shirtings No. 2800.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st April at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully of Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thacker Kunji Premji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Thacker Ramdas Gorandji of Navi Gully.

24 bales each 50 pieces Japanese shirtings quality of No. 3555, No. 9999 46 inches.

On account and at the risk of Thacker Jeevan Kunji of Navi Gully.

22 bales each 50 pieces Japanese shirtings quality of No. 3555, No. 9999 46 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 85 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st April at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Sidhnath Gopikishen of Bombay.

Per "TATAN MARU"

85 bales Japanese grey shirtings No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES TURKEY RED (KASUMBO).

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Ramchandas Jamnadas and on account and at the risk of Seth Ochhavlal Gosaldas:—

3 bales, each about 50 pieces Turkey Red (Kasumbo) No. 3911.

3 bales, each about 50 pieces Turkey Red (Kasumbo) No. 3921.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st April, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhanji Harji of Mangalas Market:—

21 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 35000.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st April at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Haridas Tricumdas and on account and at the risk of Sha. Narottam Motichand:—

7 packages Japanese Shirtings No. 99000.
1 package Japanese Shirtings No. 99000.
2 packages Japanese shirtings No. 99000.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES SODA POLINS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st April, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth B. Amad and on account and at the

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

risk of Messrs. A. K. Premchand and Co. of Engreji Gully:—

1 case Soka Poplins, Black, No. 1500, 43/44 inches, L. L. Tata's goods.

1 case Soka Poplins coloured, No. 1500, 43/44 inches, L. L. Tata's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 PACKAGES FANCY, FINE, WHITE DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Bhagilal Gulabchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Chamilal Gambhir:—

10 packages Fancy Fine, White Dhoties No. 1535, Ralli's Goods.

5 packages Fancy Fine, White Dhoties No. 868, Ralli's Goods.

On account and at the risk of Seth Tarachand Devraj:—

4 packages Fancy Fine, White Dhoties No. 905, Ralli's Goods.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1919.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND APPRISERS.
23, CHURCHGATE STREET.
Near Moogul Dess, Caterers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, GLASS-WARE, SAFE.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st April at 3 p.m. at their premises at 23, Churchgate Street, the following Rooms, viz.:—Dining, Drawing, Bed-room, Verandah and Servants' Rooms, Furniture, such as iron bedsteads with mattresses, babe cots and wooden cots with mattresses, cradles with mattresses, chairs, tables, drawing room suites with cushions, dressing tables, wardrobes, revolving chairs, chest of drawers, cabinets with glass doors, and Tools, consisting of Hammers, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Screwing Screwdrivers, Hand Drills, Spirit Levels, Bench Screws, Bench Stand with mirror, tables, revolving chairs, double top dressing tables, centre tables, electric fans, electric lamps, Carpets, Chandeliers, Electric table lamps, Electric chandeliers, American drawing room cabinet with rolled doors, etc., etc., etc.

The property of H. Williams and others.

To be sold by Public Auction at above Premises on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1919.

Also some lot of jewellery, on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Mr. M. [illegible]:—

1 Pearl Mala 125 chas.
1 Pearl Mala, 180 chas about.
1 Pearl Mala 25 chas about.
1 Ruby and Pearl Necklace.
1 Diamond and Emerald Chain.
1 pair Diamond and Emerald Bracelet.
Pieces of Parsi gold ornaments.
1 Pearl Choker.
1 Pearl Bangles.
6 Pearl Bangles, etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Mortgagee-in-possession Lai Parvathi, widow of Motilalji Gopaldas Sha (Sonderlal Gopaldas and Navratlal Bhogidas and with the Consent and on account and at the risk of Gangadhar Ocher Pandia and others trading under the name and style of Mayura Trishawan, now Insolvents, sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st April 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop of the Insolvents at Sathar Chal out of Lot, the following:—

Silver waist belts, chains, anklets, armlets, neck, head arm and feet ornaments, trays, goblets and many other silver articles.

Goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and the goods taken delivery of next day.

SALE OF MILD STEEL PLATES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on MONDAY, the 7th day of April, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Iron Jetty of Sir R. Hutchison, at Carnac Bunder, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers Messrs. Bean Brown and Co. of Tata Road:—

110 M.M. Steel Plates, 8' by 4 by 3/16, weighing in all 20 tons.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 1st April, 1919.

S. S. "LOYALTY"

S. S. "LOYALTY" will sail [illegible] 2nd April for Southampton [illegible] calling, carrying First Class "A" [illegible] "B" and Second Class Passengers only. ACTUAL TIME AND PLACE OF DEPARTURE WILL APPEAR IN TO-MORROW'S PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT. There are a few passages of First Class "A" and First Class "B" still available. Intending passengers are requested to apply at once to the undersigned.

FARES:	Marseilles.	London & Southampton.
First Class "A" ...	Rs. 1,215	Rs. 1,275
First Class "B" ...	Rs. 1,125	Rs. 1,185
Second Class	Rs. 870	Rs. 900

NOTE:—Although the Agents are endeavouring to arrange with the P. & O. Steam Authorities and French Government for train accommodation across France, they do not hold themselves responsible, and Passengers are requested to make their own arrangements in this respect. Heavy baggage will be carried to London, or Southampton free of Charge.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on 3 or more full fares for families. For children between 3 and 12 will count as one full fare.

[illegible] Baggage allowed free, for First Class.
165 lbs. of Baggage allowed free for Second Class.

Apply to:—
Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FOR HOUSE BUILDERS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

The Genuine and yellow shade of different shades popularly known as Multai Stock of all sizes, delivered at our Quarries on any Railway Station in Bombay.

For particulars apply to:—

S. R. KHOKHAR,
Secretary, The Royal Estate Syndicate,
40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

OR

The Jamindars,
TOWAL Dist. Dhana. 1737

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION

RECENT OPINIONS.

"I have examined Mr. J. A. Fernandes (Veterans' Lines, Pallavaram) and find his lungs very much better."

SHOLAPUR—"I am glad that he has completely recovered."

BOMBAY—"Although your medicine has been taken for last 16 days only, there is vast change for better in the patient."

Mrs. F. A. WEBB, Gantakal:—
"My health is a great deal improved."

Miss K. HEUMAN, Trichinopoly:—
"His improvement is astonishing. He is quite changed."

LONAVLA—"A noticeable increasement."

My treatment is now used in a Government Institution for 6 patients.

Rev. C. E. WALTERS,
F.C.D., LL.D.,
M.L., B.A.,
Srangar, U.P.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words, "Apply Box No. ....., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," " to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number , Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 2, Medows Street, Bombay.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1809

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action.) Guaranteed to save 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO. LTD., Post Box 171, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A STEVEDORE thoroughly experienced in the line. Give tenders for general cargo to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1718

WANTED.—A STEVEDORE, must be license-holder. Apply with particulars giving tenders for general cargo to Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1717

WANTED either Gujrati or a Parsi TYPIST, good in English. Pay Rs. 30 to 40. Apply Box No. 480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1793

WANTED, CHIEF OFFICER for a Steamer; finds himself; wages £22. Apply Box No. 489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1827

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER GRADUATE, experienced in accountancy and correspondence. Apply sharp 18, Kalbadevi Road, adjoining Edward Theatre, between 12 and 5 p.m. 1871

WANTED for the Jamkhandi State, an experienced MEDICAL GRADUATE for the post of Chief Medical Officer. Apply with terms and testimonials to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI. 1864

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for prospecting licenses of mines, such as coal, manganese mica and other minerals in Udaipur State, Central Provinces. Apply sharp to FEUDATORY CHIEF, Udaipur State, C. P., Post office, Dharamgaigarh, via Kharsia, B. N. Railway. 1762

WANTED—A MAISTRY with good experience of blasting work especially with Dynamite. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating lowest salary acceptable to THE DIVL. SIGNAL ENGINEER, P.W.D. General Branch, Aurangabad, (Deccan). 1874

WANTED—English Mercantile House, requires the services of Engineer Salesman, thoroughly conversant with cotton ginning and pressing machinery to handle sales of American machinery and plant. Exceptional opportunity and prospects to really competent man. Apply Box No. 194, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1879

WANTED.—In Bombay, Madras, Calicut and Calcutta, men, experienced in English Correspondence and also well versed in keeping Gujarati books of accounts. Pay from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80. Also reliable and experienced men for buying mowa flowers. Apply KHAN BAHADUR HORMUSJI MANEKJI BHIWANDIWALA, Chira Bazar, Bombay. 1703

WANTED—A duly qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR on a salary of Rs. 75—2—100 for the Nagpur Municipality. Appointment is pensionable. Applicants should send in their applications stating their age, caste, qualifications, the year in which they passed, previous experience, if any, to the undersigned with testimonials before 7th April, 1919. Dr. J. P. LOBO, D.P.H., etc., Health Officer, Municipal Committee, Nagpur. 1757

WANTED.

WANTED for cinema on a lease of 10 years, a plot of about 3,500 square yards between Dhobi Talao and Byculla Bridge. For further information and terms communicate with Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1774

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BEAM DYEING and CHEESE DYEING MACHINES, complete in working order, open for inspection on application. Offer to Box No. 474, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1778

D. GESTETNER'S DUPLICATOR is the modern machine for the modern office. From 150 copies and boys from one stencilled original. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B I

DRAUGHTSMEN, who desire permanent prints of all their work, should use FERRO-PRUSSIATE or FERRO-GALLIC PAPERS and LINEN. To be had from THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A I

BOOKS—Owner going home. Valuable Books on literature, science, philosophy, history, law, sport, etc., seen 5-30 to 7 p.m. daily, and Saturdays and Sunday afternoons. 124, Great Western Hotel, Bombay. 1678

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Airy FLATS at Altamount Road, plot No. 9, with complete electric and sanitary fittings. Rents 225 to 300 per month. Apply JEHANGIR M. BILLIMORIA, Jehangier Mansion, Hughes Road, Chowpatty. 1875

TO LET—From 1st May or earlier if required, two large ROOMS with a Bath Room and a long verandah, facing sea opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, suitable for a couple or two bachelors, separate Kitchen and Pantry E.I. and fans. Apply Box No. 493, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1867

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 3rd April, 1919, at 10 a.m.

30 head of
Surplus Government horses comprising:—
HACKS,
HUNTERS,
HARNESS HORSES,
and other UTILITY CLASSES.
All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness. 1759

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER for the Municipality under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Health Officer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, but that he may accept for such period as may be sanctioned by the Corporation any appointment, whether honorary or otherwise, which has for its object the promotion of public health whether by means of education or otherwise, and which in the opinion of the Corporation would not interfere with his duties as Executive Health Officer.

3. The appointment which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent in liable to removal during the term of office for misconduct or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members present at a meeting of the Corporation.

4. Candidates must have a legal qualification in Medicine, Surgery and Public Health. Preference will be given to those who have had control of the sanitary administration of a large City, County, or combined district, and who possess a knowledge of Bacteriology.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,500 and the maximum Rs. 2,000. It has, however, been provided in the Municipal Act that with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council the Corporation may grant to the Executive Health Officer a personal allowance not exceeding rupees two hundred and fifty per mensem in addition to the maximum monthly salary. The Health Officer is provided with a motor car at Municipal expense. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, London.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7. Applications which should be accompanied by *copies only* of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should be addressed to the undersigned and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, London, so as to reach him not later than the 30th April, 1919.

(b) By other applicants to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 30th April, 1919.

A. A. MOULVI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 6th March, 1919. 1392

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES OF GUESTS attending the Reception at Government House on TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1919, will enter by the lower gate, Walkeshwar Road, and pass out by the upper gate for parking purposes. The departure from the Reception will also be by the lower gate.

On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

On departing as carriages come up the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

Guests coming in motor cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform but will be parked with other cars according to the number allotted to them.

Guests coming in carriages or motor cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing up or down the lower drive.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are desired to note that as the lower road to the Government House is very narrow, carriages have to proceed in single line and that unless they come in good time there is every likelihood of their being delayed in reaching the platform.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 31st March, 1919. 1880

NOTICE.

RATEPAYERS are warned against paying bills for Municipal Rates and Taxes without receiving at the time of payment the bills themselves receipted and stamped with the coat of arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts for Rates and Taxes written on ordinary slips of paper are illegal and cannot be recognised.

The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself stamped with the coat of arms of the Municipal Corporation.

Ratepayers when in doubt about any payment or about any Municipal matter relating to their properties should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay.
26th March, 1919. 1862

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ACTING EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER for 4 months at least from the 8th April, 1919. Candidates must be legally qualified medical men who have obtained diploma or a degree in Public Health, and must have had experience of the sanitary administration of a large town or district or have been in charge of Military Sanitary Service. The pay of the appointment will be Rs. 1,500 per month with the use of a motor car, and the selected candidate must be prepared to take over the appointment by the 10th April, 1919.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay so as to reach him not later than the 7th April, 1919.

P. W. MONIE.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th March, 1919. 1761

NOTICE.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport has a quantity of firewood in Bombay, which he is prepared to dispose of in quantities of about 10 tons. Interested parties are requested to call at this Office, where they can be shown samples and obtain further particulars.

(Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS.
for Assistant Director of S. and T. (Emba.)

Room No. 12, No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks, Bombay. 1841

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 5th April, to 23rd April both days inclusive.

MANAGER.

WANTED URGENTLY GRASS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of baled grass or Karbi up to one crore pounds for use in the Kathiawar Agency. No tenders for grass will be considered from the Government restricted area. Tenders to be made to the undersigned before the 15th April, 1919.

W. M. P. WOOD, Lt.-Col.,
Ag. Special Famine Officer,
Kathiawar.

Rajkot, 26-3-1919. 1829

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KOSOKU MARU" having arrived on the 29th instant, from JAPAN, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Easson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, 31st March, 1919. 1882

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of Loading, Unloading and Stacking coal and other traffic on the sections of the Districts Bulsar, Ankleshwar, Baroda, Godhra and Ratlam of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System, and Branches, are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Churchgate Station, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1919.

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, at Re. 1 per each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.

March 28th, 1919
Churchgate Street, 1864

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, Sub-section (1), Clause (c), (b), (g), and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that our clients propose erecting a Cinema Theatre on their ground at Lamington Road, admeasuring about 3,699 square yards and assessed under Municipal D Ward No. 3979, E Ward No. 2323 and Street No. 3, D Ward Nos. 3980-3984, E Ward Nos. 2324-2325 and Street Nos. 4-8, and D Ward Nos. 4418-4420 and Street Nos. 25-29, and registered under Collector's New Survey Nos. 3037 (part) and 6502.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 15th day of April, 1919, that is to say within 14 days from the date of this Notice.

MERWANJI BANA & Co.,
Architects Engineers and Surveyors.

Bombay, 1st April, 1919. 1865

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PARVATIBAI, widow and Executrix of the Will of Harvalabhdas Kalyandas, has contracted with our client MR. ESOOFALI MAHOMEDBHAI LOTIA for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, lying and being at Chuna Bhatti Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 906 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4415, 4416 and 4417 and Street Nos. 7 at 13 and 1-2 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. New Nos. 370 and 399, Old Survey No. B/171, A/172 and New Survey No. 6593 and bounded as follows, i.e., to say on or towards the East by the house of Burji Jamser Lala, on or towards the West by Chuna Bhatti Road, on or towards the North by the house of Belgovandas Hargovandas and on or towards the South by the house of Vitcha Hammant and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vender and her tenants.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1919.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
1873 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MUKANDRAO DADAJI RANE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 11 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of parcel of land of Pensa Tenure together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon or upon lying and being at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 419 square yards and 19/120 of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3385, New No. E/3385, Old Survey No. 338 and New Survey No. 1D/7346 and bounded on the East by a strip of land secondly hereinafter described and beyond that by a Government passage on the West by the property formerly of Ebrahim Hafez Essak but now of Hakimji Adamji, on the North by Public Road, south of Peera Bridge, and on the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Pestonji Bolwalla but now of Shirinbai Jehangir Dick and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3516 (4, and 3516 (5) and Street Nos. 5 and 5A and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of Government leasehold tenure containing by admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on or near Grant Road in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bearing Collector's New No. 16968 and New Survey No. 6/7347 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Public Road, south of Peera Bridge, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Pestonji Bolwalla but now of Shirinbai Jehangir Dick on or towards the East by the Government passage and on or towards the West by the property hereinabove first described.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1919.

MERWANJI BOLWALA & Co.,
Solicitors for the Vendor.

1883

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES SHIRTING CALENDERED AND STANDARD SHIRTING CALENDERED ZENITH MILL STAMP.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., the Agents of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Gigee Jagnath, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Century Mill Shop, premises in Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, the following bales of cotton piece goods:—

9 bales of 50 pieces each Shirting Calendered quality No. 1624, 38" by 38 yards by 8½ lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

20 bales of 50 pieces each Shirting Calendered quality No. 1936, 38" by 38 yards by 8½ lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

10 bales of 50 pieces each Shirting Calendered quality No. 1624, 37" by 38 yards by 8½ lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

5 bales 50 pieces each Shirting Calendered quality No. 1624, 37" by 38 yards by 10 lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

12 bales of 50 pieces each Standard Shirting Calendered quality No. 1401, 38" by 37½ yards by 8½ lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

21 bales of 50 pieces each Standard Shirting Calendered quality No. 1471, 36" by 37½ yards by 9 lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

6 bales of 50 pieces each Standard Shirting Calendered quality No. 1481, 38" by 37½ yards by 9½ lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

8 bales of 50 pieces each Standard Shirting Calendered quality No. 1491, 40" by 37½ yards by 10 lbs., Zenith Mill Stamp.

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within four days from the date of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-Night!
LAST INSTALMENT! LAST WEEK!
Of the Thrilling Adventure Serial
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
EDDIE POLO.
Don't fail to see these
FINAL EPISODES.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Your own favourite Picture Palace
THE
MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
presents to-day and during the week further adventures leading to the happy end of the great serial
BULL'S EYE
featuring the Popular Screen Star
EDDIE POLO.
Also a ripping Comic and some interesting views of
THE FORBIDDEN CITY.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Prize Show to-day at 5-15.

Opening Shortly
Under the experienced management of the Proprietors of Cinema Majestic, and New Alexandra Cinema.
GAIETY CINEMA
(Gaiety Theatre, Opp., Bori Bunder)
Where Picture of quality only will be screened.
Look out for the splendid opening offering
"TRILBY"
One of those all-Powerful dramas of Bohemia destined to immortality, featuring one of the most brilliant Stars of the film firmament.
CLARA KUNBALL YOUNG
PLEASE NOTE THE TIMINGS:

SATURDAYS	5 to 6-30 and 7 to 8-30
SUNDAYS	8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12
MONDAYS	7 to 8-30
TUESDAYS	7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12
WEDNESDAYS	7 to 8-30
THURSDAYS	7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12
FRIDAYS	Do. do. do.

POPULAR RATES OF ADMISSION.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
COMING SHORTLY
The Film Sensation of the year
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPLENDID PICTURE BILL:
Mr. E. H. Du Casse
Presents his picture again
ALL-BRITISH BROADWEST PRODUCTION OF THE SPORTING DRAMA from the novel written by NAT GOULD
"A Fortune at Stake"
An English Masterpiece
featuring
VIOLET HOPSON & GERALD AMES
and representing the true British instinct for sport and fair play. The story of love and intrigue is cleverly woven as only NAT GOULD can do. This film has the genuine sporty flavour without a trace of coarseness, and from start to finish one is carried away by its sporting atmosphere.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each.
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 3 each.
NOTE—Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
"NEW MACISTE"
is nightly Packing this Popular Rendezvous of Bombay Cinema-goers.
TO-NIGHT!
Further Thrilling Episodes
Of this Tremendously Exciting Super Serial
"Maciste as an Athlete"
THRILLING ADVENTURES
WONDERFUL SETTINGS
SUPERB ACTING
FINE PHOTOGRAPHY
Just the episodes for people who like sensation and excitement—Packed with continual thrills. You will be simply dumbfounded at Maciste's marvellous Feats of Strength.
The film is supplied by K. A. SETHNA & Co.
Agents to Arture Bonecshi.
PATHE GAZETTE
Every Night: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: Every Saturday & Sunday, at 5 p.m.
Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
NEXT WEEK "MACISTE AS A MEDIUM."

Lalit Kaladarsa Natak Mandali
For Seven Nights only
OPENING NIGHT
"Manapamana"
at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd instant
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
Tickets may be had at Motilal Buildings, Joshi's block, second floor, Tribhuvan Road, near Mangaldas Wadi, up to 6 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

B·S·A

BICYCLES

'Perfect in Every Part'

WHEN you look at the famous Three Guns trade mark on a B.S.A. Bicycle, remember it is something more than an ordinary transfer. Behind it is the B.S.A. reputation known throughout the world for highest quality, material and workmanship. The B.S.A. Trade Mark is a guarantee that the bicycle has been submitted to a rigorous test before leaving the B.S.A. Works, and is up to the high standard which has been maintained by B.S.A. Productions for over 60 years. For comfort, reliability and long service, follow the example of thousands of satisfied cyclists, and insist on seeing the B.S.A. Trade Mark on the bicycle you select.

B.S.A. Bicycle Catalogue

FREE ON REQUEST.

The Wellington Cycle & Moto Co. . . . . Bombay

B.S.A. MOTOR BICYCLES

FOR SOLO AND SIDECAR.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY

AT THE ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING **SALE**

Commences from Monday 31st MARCH.

BOMBAY JEWELLERY MART,

367, Hornby Road, Fort.

WEST END WATCHES

"RELIABILITY"

YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME

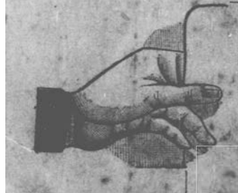
WEST END WATCH CO.

on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

Write for our Catalogue sent post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY, | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.



P. P. RELE & SONS

RUBBER STAMP

MANUFACTURERS

Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 18th:

	Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	2,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	100
,, ,, Imports	22,000
Mid. Americans Spot	15.68
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	27.99
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	24.80
July	23.27
Oct.	21.70
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	24.59
July	23.28

Liverpool, Mar. 19th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	30
,, ,, Imports	3,000
Mid. American Spot	15.40
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	27.09
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	24.25
July	22.65
Oct.	21.15
New Orleans opening 10 a.m. May	24.15
July	22.68

Liverpool, Mar. 26th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
,, Sales of East Indian	40
,, Imports	1,800
Mid. Americans Spot	15.65
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	27.09
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). May	23.80
July	22.65
Oct.	19.90

Liverpool, Mar. 27th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	...
,, ,, Imports	2,000
Mid. American Spot	15.38
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	27.09
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). May	24.14
July	22.01
Oct.	20.13
New Orleans opening 10 a.m. May	23.59
July	21.78

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 18th:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Mar.	16.31
April	15.53
May	14.19
June	...
July	13.79
Aug.	...
Sept.	13.33

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Mar. 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Mar.	16.50
April	15.49
May	14.11
June	...
July	13.64
Aug	...
Sept.	13.12

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Mar. 27th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Mar.	16.52
April	15.72
May	14.06
June	...
July	13.57
Aug.	...
Sept.	12.88

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
March	16.46
April.	15.63
May.	14.30
June.	14.10
July.	13.86
Aug.	13.59
Sept.	13.34

Liverpool, Mar. 19th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	16.47
April.	15.60
May	14.05
June.	13.85
July.	13.60
Aug.	13.32
Sept.	13.07

Liverpool, Mar 26th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
March	16.46
April	15.67
May	14.05
June	13.79
July	13.54
Aug.	13.24
Sept.	12.96

Liverpool, Mar. 27th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	16.75
April	15.85
May	14.31
June	14.02
July	13.76
Aug.	13.50
Sept.	13.20

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Mar. 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Mar.	27.09

Liverpool, Mar. 19th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Mar.	27.09

Liverpool, Mar. 26th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price
Mar.	27.09

Liverpool, Mar. 27th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	27.09

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 26th.

M.G. Bengal Good	12.00
,, ,, Fully Good	12.50
,, ,, Fine	12.75
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	14.00
,, ,, Fully Good	14.65
,, ,, Fine	14.85
,, Broach Good	15.05
,, ,, Fully Good	15.25
,, ,, Fine	15.60

Liverpool, Mar. 27th:

M.G. Bengal Good	12.00
,, ,, Fully Good	12.50
,, ,, Fine	12.75
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	14.00
,, ,, Fully Good	14.65
,, ,, Fine	15.05
,, Broach Good	15.25
,, ,, Fully Good	15.60
,, ,, Fine	...

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar 17th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	48,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
,, ,,	21.65
Futures at New York May	23.28
,, ,, July	21.60
,, ,, Oct.	20.70
Spot Cotton at New York	27.50
,, ,, Orleans	24.00
Futures at New Orleans May	23.28
,, ,, July	21.60
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	4.75.70
Demand Bills	101½
Silver Commercial Bars	...

New York, Mar. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	...
,, ,, to Continent	...
Futures at New York May	24.10
,, ,, July	22.62
,, ,, Oct.	21.10
Spot Cotton at New York	27.45
,, ,, Orleans	24.11
Future at New Orleans Mar.	22.65
,, ,, July	...

New York, Mar. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	...
,, ,, to Continent	22,000
Futures at New York May	24.00
,, ,, July	22.52
,, ,, Oct.	21.00
Spot Cotton at New York	27.45
,, ,, Orleans	24.11
Futures at New Orleans MAY	23.15
,, ,, July	21.38

New York, Mar. 20th.

Futures at New York May	24.14
,, ,, Oct.	20.74

New York, Mar. 25th.

Futures at New York May	24.77
,, ,, Oct.	20.58

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 18th:

Rentes 3%	62 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	47 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 4 months	4
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 1/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
7 days market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	57½
Rupee Paper 3½%	53
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	69½
Government Securities 3%	60
Ex On London at Paris France	27.16

London, Mar. 19th.

Rents 3%	62 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	47 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 1/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
7 days market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	57½
Rupee Paper 3½%	53
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	69½
Government Securities 3%	60
On London at Paris France	27.16

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 99 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·0404 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-13 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·4728 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·4788 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-3 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.0558 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....
or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of
Bengal
Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
Madras
day of.....1919.

TECHNO-CHEMICAL LABORATORY & WORKS, LTD.

NEW ISSUE OF CAPITAL FOR EXTENSION.

Manufactures Drugs of British Pharmacopoeia, Chemicals, Dyes and Colours, etc.

PROFITS EARNED 60 PER CENT.

DIVIDEND DECLARED 20 PER CENT.

For particulars apply to:

CALCUTTA STOCK & SHARE SYNDICATE LIMITED.

2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

1877

MARTIN'S ARIOLASTER PILLS

A Specific Remedy for all Bowel Complaints. The result of Ladies using it for Headache will, in the future, be found a perfect cure. Its popularity of late years is clearly shown, many leading Druggists have sanctions recommended them before their own Medicines. Avoid Chemists and Stores, or quack Medicine Vendors, who substitute worthless imitations. Obtainable only of MARTIN & CO., SPECIALISTS, LIVERPOOL.

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 18th.

3½% 1925—1928	89½
4½% 1925—1945	98½
5% New	103

London, Mar. 19th.

3½% 1925—1928	89½
4½% 1925—1945	98½
5% New	104 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 18th:

WHEAT.

Wheat Seed Spiar—No change.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£81½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78½
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metals	10½
Hard Spelter	37

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June Paid	2/0½
Tone :—Very quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	24/0
Fine White Para C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	29/3
Tone :—Nothing Doing.	

London, Mar. 19th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Seeds—No change.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£81½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78
Copper Braziers	£113½
Yellow Metals	10½
Hard Spelter	37

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/0½
Tone :—Steady.	

(Continued on page 4.)

FREE!

"Copy & Layout" with Attractive & Interesting Salestalk, also clear instructions to the printers, and our EXPERT advice as to the placing of advertisements will be given FREE of CHARGE to all intending Advertisers in the Chronicle.

Ask us for further particulars and make your advertising PAY.

Carter Brothers,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. 6. 154.

Without

Alphabet cannot be learnt without knowing A.

So,

Health can not be got without

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

They are a sovereign cure for mental and physical weakness.

Its trial costs only a Rupee.

VAIDYASHASTRI

Manishankar Govindji,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

JAMNAGAR—KATHIAWAR.

Branch Office:

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COTTON ROPES

MADE FROM BEST YARN IN ANY THICKNESS AND LENGTH

can be supplied at most favourable rates.

For particulars apply to:—

DESAI BROS.

Cotton and Yarn Agents,

STATION ROAD, HUBLI.

AMUSEMENTS.

A GREAT SUCCESS ! !

"THE EXPLOITS OF JUDEX"

are the talk of the town these last three days. Not hundreds, but thousands have seen them at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

and they have highly applauded the magnificent new powerful Serial—

"THE EXPLOITS OF JUDEX"

Mind you—it is a Gaumont production, and the name Gaumont stands for everything that is the best in Filmdom.

The first seven parts are screened this week. They are full of exciting adventures, and all your old favourites reappear in entirely new roles.

Do not miss to see from its very commencement this really fine serial at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Four Shows Daily: at 5-30 ; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Your Favourite Friend

MASCISTE

appears at Bombay's most luxurious Picture-Mahal, the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

this week in this entirely new role of

"MASCISTE AS AN ATHLETE"

Here he is seen in his true element.

For the convinience of families coming with their kids, First show begins at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S.T).

From Saturday 12th April will commence the powerful Historical Drama

ATTILA

the film magnificent, in which 1,200 horses and 10,000 actors take part.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(Continued from page 3.)

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

31st March.

The Marwadi baazar opened at Rs. 456 for Fully Good Broach, April, May, declined to Rs. 453/4 and advanced to Rs. 458. After touching Rs. 456, the price advanced to Rs. 459½. Owing to a meeting, the bazaar closed at about 2 p.m., the closing rate being Rs 458½. At Colaba, the market opened at Rs. 462, declined to Rs. 459 and after further fluctuations closed as under. For July, August Broach, the rate was about Rs. 20 over the

BOMBAY COTTON COMPANY'S WEEKLY REPORT

April, May quotations.

The ready market has been steady with a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

Since the issue of our last Circular the Cotton markets had ruled steady, but the steady advantage was lost by a smart drop of nearly 100 points in the New York features on 24th instant. This drop may be attributed to the increasing influence of Bolshevism in most of Europe. This has led to the demoralization of European trade, and notwithstanding the powerful efforts of Allied nations to control this danger, it has been spreading further in South-West and Austrian Hungary has become a fresh victim of this terror. As frequently repeated by our previous circulars, we are still of opinion that until the signing of the Peace it would not be advisable and advantageous to have any kind of operations on a large scale. In this connection we had received a private cable from Liverpool in which it was stated "Opinion growing stronger that approaching Peace would mean higher level of prices", but owing to the unsettled Political state existing in Europe we should take this wire with caution.

During the week our local market was easy for most part of the week but heavy fluctuations was the order of the day as daily nearly fluctuations of about Rs. 15/20 took place. In our last Circular the latest rate quoted was Rs. 495, but thereafter the market continued declining owing to easiness prevailing in the American markets and owing to the approaching time of taking delivery of cotton, those Jobbers who never intended taking any actual delivery are unloading their purchases and Broach April on Thursday touched Rs. 435 at the lowest at which point profit-taking set in and in the evening of the same day market closed steady with Broach April quoting Rs. 445. The market since then has become irregular, operators waiting to see what course the market may take when actual deliveries are made and tenders surveyed. Broach April yesterday after touching Rs. 458 closed Rs. 451, and is to-day now quoted Rs. 453. The heavy stock at Colaba is still telling upon the market, as on the other hand there is no relief by any heavy spot sales. As the market has declined considerably, a reaction may take place, but until Broach tenders are passed and surveyed, it is better to wait and watch the market until the situation regarding Delivery Orders is clear. Holders of cotton may well cover their stock whenever market advances, as we can hardly believe in any considerable advance in the near future until any substantial demand from Japan or Europe springs up.

Ready market was also easy with no considerable off-take. The Japan Houses though bought, bought very scantily and gave no impetus to the market. There was practically no demand from Europe, but that is more or less attributed to considerable delay in exchanging telegraphic offers. Though there is pressure of cotton on the market, yet holders of stock were tough enough not to part with their cotton at easy rates. Ready Broach was sold during the week at rates varying from Rs. 390/420 according to quality.

In the Cloth market although the expected demand after the Holidays has sprung up on a moderate scale and there are hopeful signs of further inquiry, but the rates paid for are considered not satisfactory as the cotton markets has declined and the effect of the prevailing famine is getting conspicuous. The local Yarn market is not encouraging in view of the above ruling factors and whatever little business took place shows a decline of about half to one anna per lb.

The arrivals of the week amount to 60,219 bales. The total arrivals from the 1st September 1918 up to 27th March 1919 amount to 14,18,418 bales as compared to 11,64,318 bales last year. Broach arrivals amount to 154,588 bales as compared to 16,286 bales last year. The increasing arrivals do not indicate a bigger crop, but is due to better Railway facility and early crop than last year.

Forward Quotations:—

F. G. M. G. Broach Rs. 447 (April/May/1919).
F. G. M. G. Broach Rs. 465 (June/July/1919.
F. G. M. Bengal Rs. 376 (May 1919).
F. G. M. G. Bengal Rs. 366 (May 1919).
F. M. G. Oomra Rs. 422 (May 1919.)

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	April-May	464
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	July-Aug.	484
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	May	378
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	"	440
Good M. G. Southerns	—	May-June	466

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 29TH MARCH 1919.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	April-May	459
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	May	381
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	May	437
Good M. G. Southerns	—	May-June	463
" " "	—	July-Aug.	468

READY QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super Fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
[illegible]	402	394	382	367	Ready
A.G. Sind-rumiah	397	389	377	362	"
M.G. Khandesh	...	...	...	...	"
M.G. Oomras Nos	455	445	430	...	"
M.G. Comras Nos	...	425	405	385	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th Mar. 1919.

Cotton	10,345	bales.
Wheat	49,838	Cwts.
Linseed	436	"
Rape, etc.	73	"
Gingellyseed	1,876	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	316	"
Castorseed	306	"
Rice	310,088	"
Myrabollams	2,145	"
Cottonseed	6,372	"
Mowrassed	Nil	
Gram	4,500	"
Jewar	129	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	339	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 31st 5-30. p. m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-30		
" Cawnpore 70-30		
" Karachi Bangle		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		
" Cawnpore		
" Yellow Cawnpore		
Linseed Brown Bold		
" Thin		
Teelseed White 85-15		
" Gajar 75-25		
" Black		
" Gajar 50-50		
Poppyseed, White		
Groundnuts		
Barley		
Mowraseed		
Castorseed		
Forward.		
Wheat April-May	9 1 6	
Linseed May	14 7 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 31st.

	Rate per lb. Rs as. p.
Davids No. 10	0 15 4
Shapurji No 40	0 14 8
Simplex No. 10	0 14 4
Currimbhai No. 12½	0 13 2
Light Houses No. 61	0 12 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 31st.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 3
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5/32
Fcsi Demand	202½
American Dollars	290
Hongkong	215
Shanghai	315
Japan	143½
Singapore	156½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, 31st March.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6.
Credit 3Msd/a, 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 202½.
Credit 3Msd/a, Fr. 215.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 144-8.
60 D/sc Japan, Rs. 141-4.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 213-8
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 315.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156-4.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 290.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—

5 per cent Loan 1929-1947, 92.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99-8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95
3½ per cent Paper, 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent, Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

There were good fluctuations in the market, which closed easy on account of Profit taking The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,110; Swan 582½; Simplex 640; Shahpurji 121½; Pearls 552½; Madhowji 2,095; Luxmi Cotton 1,760; Kohinoor 1,240; Currimbhoy 350; Kastoorchand 1,035; Finlay 470; Fazulbhoy 732½; David 565; Crescent 225; Colaba 1,540; Century 447½; By. Cotton 570; By. Dyeing 1,475; Bundi 32; Katni Ord. 255; Katni Defd. 1,350; Tata New Defd. 435 p.; Tata Old Defd. 1,150; Tata Ord. 238½; Shivrajpur 35; Alcocks 900; By. Burma 925; By. Tramway 547½; By. Steam 337½; Tata Hydro 1,270.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,110; Swan 580; Simplex 642½; Shahpurji 121½; Pearls 550; Madhowji 2,097½; Luxmi Cotton 1,750; Kohinoor 1,250; Currimbhoy 347½; Kastoorchand 1,020; Finlay 470; Fazulbhoy 737½; David 562½; Crescent 225; Colaba 1,540; Century 447½; By. Cotton 570; By. Dyeing 1,475; Bundi 31; Katni Ord. 250; Katni Defd. 1,345; Tata New Defd. 446½; Tata Old Defd. 1,150; Tata Ord. 236½; Shivrajpur 35; Alcocks 89½; By. Burma 925; By. Tramway 550; By. Steam 337½; Tata Hydro 1.275.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 29th March 1919

LIABILITIES.

		Rs
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	4,46,60,182	
" Deposits at Branches	1,14,72,392	
		5,61,32,574
Other Deposits		14,83,89,048
Post Bills		3,931
Sundries		31,48,951
	Rs.	22,91,84,504

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	2,10,23,015
Other authorised Securities	18,71,940
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	3,70,34,586
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	5,83,15,728
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,62,49,339
Head Stock	13,38,242
Stamps	13,492
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	3,61,067
Sundries	3,22,574
Cash	7,21,44,594
Rs.	22,91,40,594

AN INDIAN ARMY SCANDAL.

A SCAPEGOAT FOR THE HIGH COMMAND.

"Truth" writes:—

A fracas took place last July at Jhelum in which 35 hill Brahmans were killed and 53 wounded while being escorted from a cantonment outside Jhelum to the latter place, to take their trial for insubordination. The escort was composed of two Punjabi units, who fired on the Brahmans, apparently without orders, owing to the attempts of the prisoners to overpower their guards and deprive them of their rifles. I have no intention of discussing the rights or wrongs of this lamentable fracas, which is now ancient history, and was not dealt with in "Truth" at the time for obvious reasons of prudence. But it is worth referring to now as an example of the way the Indian military authorities make scapegoats of executive officers in order to shield themselves from the consequences of their own mistakes.

The hill Brahmans were recruited from Garhwal and Kumaon, and patriotically came forward as recruits in 1918, asking as a condition of their service that they might serve under their own caste officers. This is the invariable practice with all native Indian regiments, and so far as I know there has never been any departure from it. It would be unwise, and even dangerous, to change this time-honoured system. But unfortunately the Adjutant-General in India in his anxiety to raise recruits ignored the principle, and the Brahmans recruits were sent down in large unmanageable numbers to Jhelum to serve under officers and non-commissioned officers of the Dogra depot. The fat was then in the fire. The Brahmans resented this as a breach of faith, and began to show signs of unrest, whereupon the local commander, Brigadier-General F. C. Muspratt, reported the matter to his divisional General, and asked that Brahman officers and non-commissioned officers might be sent to him. When the report reached Simla no action was taken, but a court of inquiry was ordered to investigate the circumstances brought to notice by General Muspratt. The court endorsed the General's report, and threw the responsibility for the increasing unrest on the Simla authorities, who had ignored the representations of the local commander. The Court's report was pigeon-holed at Simla in the same way as General Muspratt's, and nothing was done till the deplorable incident above-mentioned brought matters to a crisis.

Mark what was then done. In order to save the face of the Indian High Command General Muspratt was removed from his appointment and placed on the unemployed supernumerary list. No other disciplinary action was taken, and the officials in the Adjutant-General's department, the Directors of Organisation and Recruiting, who were responsible for ignoring General Muspratt's report, were allowed to go on their way unpunished. This is gross injustice. So far as I can see from the evidence in my possession, the unrest which led to the fracas was not due to any executive mishandling of the trouble which arose, but to the administrative laxity of certain members of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff. I have read Sir Charles Monro's statement when Mr. Surma raised the question in the Legislative Council, but I am not satisfied from what was said that disciplinary action was necessary at all, and in any case not in the direction in which it was applied, for while punishment was inflected on a man who did not deserve it, the real authors of the trouble got off scot-free. I have no knowledge whatever of General Muspratt, but he has a good record, and the right thing to do would be to give him another command not lower in status than that from which he was ejected at the end of last year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 30.

S. S. Kosoku Maru, Nivaro, Kobe March 3.
S. S. Hydra, Nilson, Bangkok, March 10.
S. S. Zayani, Cunninghai, Busrah, Mar. 22.

March 31.

S. S. Dilwara, Walker, Shanghai March 11.
S. S. Singu, Reid, Rangoon, March 21.

DEPARTURES.

March

S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi, etc.
S. S. Taroba, Hodgson, Durban, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Tobolsk for China.
Steamer Zayani for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Kosoku Maru for Kobe, etc.

S. S. Kosoku Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kosoku Maru, 2,006 tons, Captain H. Nagahiro, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 3rd ultimo.

S. S. Hydra: The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer Hydra No. 2, 823 tons, Captain S. Nilson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber and silk, which port she had left on 10th ultimo.

S. S. Zayani:—The P. G. S. N. Coy's steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain J. Cunningham, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 16 deck passengers, which port she had left on 22nd ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 31st March, 1919.

Berthed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Dates.	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.					
A	City of Sparta	3498	Liverpool	2-4-19	K Nixon & Co
B	Burma Maru	4100	Singapore	9-4-19	O S Kaisha
C & R	Bashti				
D & E	Maru	1922	Marseilles	3-4-19	O S Kaisha
	Clan Macintosh	3043	Malabar	2-4-19	J Finlay & Co
F	Shinzin Maru	2923	Singapore	N F	N Y Kaisha
K	Bashayam	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
L	Nairung	2893	N F	N F	B & P S N Co
N	Rhodesian Transport	3145	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
O	Schooner Utopia	298	Busra	N F	1-8-19 Sharif Hassum owner
Q	Boats of Shemistocles	7046	N F	N F	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Oporto	460	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Saraswati	443	N F	N F	R I M
	Sabermati	524	Karachi	1-4-19	B S N Co
	Ponani	552	Bhawnagar	2-4-19	B S N Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Nurani	2870	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Olympia	3272	Liverpool	8-4-19	W & A Graham & Co
2	Nizam	3324	Calcutta	1-4-19	T Morrison & Co
3	Tayani	2627	N F	N F	H S Shushtary & Co
4	Capri	2952	Genoa	7-4-19	M Italiana
5	Heissin Maru	2276	Kobe	4-4-19	N Y Kaisha
6	Akbar	2357	Aden	1-4-19	T Morrison & Co
7	Somali	4193	London	6-4-19	M M & Co
8	City of Florence	3490	Hull	N F	K Nixon & Co
9	Min	1981	Aden	2-4-19	R I M
9	Malta	3838	London	5-4-19	M M & Co
10	Qaiser	4942	N F	N F	M M & Co
10	Banora	1871	Busra	2-4-19	M M & Co
14	Chenab	2157	Busra	1-4-19	M & Co
15	Chakla	1727	P Gulf	2-4-19	M M & Co
16	Shanghai	1718	N F	N F	P G S N Co
	Jetty Mullah	1256	Busra	6-4-19	M M & Co
B	P Station Dilwara	3410	London	9-4-19	M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Elephanta	2693	Busra	31-3-19	M M & Co
2	Varsova	1957	Busra	3-4-19	M M & Co
3	Churan	1538	Busra	5-4-19	R I M
4	Hwah Hain	992	Busra	4-4-19	R I M
5	Gongmoh	2935	Suez via Aden	6-4-19	R I M
6	Karadeniz	3562	Suez & Aden	5-4-19	R I M
6	Ormoade	9021	London	5-4-19	R I M
7	Teesta	3428	London	9-4-19	M M & Co
8	Nagoya	4250	London	19-4-19	M M & Co
10	Shuja	3112	Busra	31-3-19	T Morrison & Co
12	Loyalty	3032	Marseilles	2-4-19	M Gocudas & Co
12	Torilla	3187	Busra	2-4-19	M M & Co
13	Thessalia	2341	Busra	7-4-19	R I M
17	Syria	4216	Suez	31-3-19	M M & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Margaret Haney	800	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co

EXPORTS.

March 31.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool, 2,500 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

S. S. City of Sparta for Liverpool, 50 bales cotton fly, B. Meyer and Co.; 2,550 bales wool, Forbes Forbes Cambell and Co.

S. S. Olympia from New York, 10 bales woolen carpets, Thos. Cook and Sons.

S. S. Nagoya for Middlesbro, 1,500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S. S. Loyalty for Marseilles 712 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.

S. S. Teesta for London, 40 cwts. pepper, M. Hormasji and Co.; 786 cwts. ginger, Ratanjee Jeevandas and Co.; 325 cwts. nux vomica, 20 cwts. cashew nuts, R. P. Vagly and Co.; 1,001 cwts. myrabolam, M. Hormasji and Co.; 675 cwts. khismis Manilal Shamji and Co.; 500 cwts. sultana, Lakamsee Damji and Co.; 19,972 cwts. gum, 35 cwts. cardamom, Esmail Nowroz and Co. 100 cwts. cashew nuts, P. Narani; 31 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 47 bales woolen carpets, Bontos and Co.; 6 bales sheep skins, Manji Laduck; 10 bales goat sheep skins, A. A. Peerbhoy; 7 bales sheep skins, Cassum Rahimtoola and Sons.

S. S. Somali for London, 105 cwts. gum arabic, Lalan and Co.; 501 cwts gum tragakanth, Nersee Moolji and Co.; 501 cwts. gum tragakanth, Shaw Wallace and Co.

S. S. City of Florence for Hull, 460 tons ground nuts cakes, 250 tons linseed cakes, 6,000 cwts linseed bold Sanday and Co.

S. S. Burma Maru for Kobe, 550 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 1,300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Shimzui Maru for Kobe, 100 bales cotton grey yarn, Mithabhoy and Co.; 6 cases ivory cut pieces, F. K. N. Miani; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Josub Peermohamed and Co.; 300 cases camphor, C. K. Khote and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF APRIL, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT (IN CHAMBERS.)

In Re Indian Trust Act 1866—Mirza M and M, In Re Will of Shaik Malang Mojavar v Bala Narayen and ors, Petitioners.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES

143-19—Sham M and H, Bai Aminabai Meherally Fazulbhoy Visram v Jethmal Hassamal and anr, Part heard 18-3-19.

5-19—Dubash and Co, Messrs Popatlal Loharchand a firm v Manecklal Chunilal Shroff, Part heard.

320—Vachha and Co, Messrs Teckchand Bhagaji and Co a firm v Thacker Gordhandas Wagaji, Khand L and M.

1626-18—Khambatta and Co, Kering Rupchand and Co a firm v Jos Hemingway, Pitt M and K.

1728-18—Aleshir D and Co, Tarachand Palal a firm v Ratanchand Vadilal and ors, Payne and Co.

796-18—Daphtary F and D, M Nagerseth Sons a firm v Anganlal Koorji a firm.

1887-18—Daphtary F and D, Motibhai Chhotabhai v Venkatrai Shivlal and ors.

1988-18—Craigie B and Co, Bank of Bengal v Motilal Ujmal a firm and anr, Receiver and ors.

1999-18—Craigie B and Co, Karsondas Thackersey Raje v A E J Abraham.

58-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Surana Dalal and Co a firm v Madhavlal Amthalal and ors, M B Chothia.

68-19—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Damodhardas Vrajlal and Co a firm v Messrs Virchaid Dialchara a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

148-19—M B Chothia, Chimanlal Kalidas v Hiralal Ghelabhai Shah, Edgelow G W and Co.

174-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Rupchand Rangildas a firm v Messrs Manilal Gordhandas a firm, Mul and Tha.

468-19—Captain and V, Messrs Lapel and Co a firm v Hariram Sadhu, Payne and Co.

474-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Mirzamal Motilal and Co a firm v Messrs Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

479-19—Purshotamrai and Co, Thacker Raghunathdas Devraj a firm v Kavram Laximinarayen a firm.

494-19—Daphtary F and D, Guruditsing Utamsingh v Tulsidas Tejpal, Jamshedji R and D.

498-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Mirzamal Gajanand a firm v Messrs Kedarnath Daga a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

509-19—Malvi M R and Co, Damji Shamji v Vussonji Mavji and Co a firm.

590-19—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Ratanbai v Vussonji and Co a firm.

537-19—Surajmal and Co, Krishnaji Keshrimal a firm v Morarji Jairam a firm, Shroff and D.

569-19—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Mistha v Messrs Nurzamal Nivetia a firm, Patell and Eze.

580-19—Captain and V, Sesmal Shankerlal a firm v Hassan Chelliya Setty Gurudas Setty and Bros a firm.

609-19—Unwalla P and P, Jamnadas Chunilal a firm v Messrs K N S Kader Motidin Router a firm, Manilal and Kher.

678-19—Sabnis and G, Sha Chunilal Gabbadas a firm v Sha Vadilal Harilal a firm.

700-19—Khunderao L and M, Bai Nathibai v Lakhmidas Madhowji, Bhimji and Co.

701-19—Merwanji K and Co, Sir Dinshah Manekji Petit Bart and ors v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little and Co.

703-19—Dubash and Co, Pestonji Dadabhoy Padsha v Solomon Reuben, Patell and Eze.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Pranchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umichand a firm, Daphtary F and D.

746-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Jethabhai Pranvallabhdas a firm v Trikamrai Panchhodji.

798-19—Craw B and Co, K P Shroff and Sons a firm v Goolam Hoosein Ladhabhoy, Dharamsey and Co.

811-19—N C Dalal, Jivatlal Partapshi v Ratilal Vasantrai, Kanga and S.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

304-19—Mehta D and L, Keshavji Daya v Lakhmidas Thorea and ors.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

688-19—Chitnis M and K, Kamat Bros a firm v Harnandrai Baijnath a firm, Matubhai J and M.

C C 679-19—Madhowji K and Ch, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Kantilal Hiralal a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

1512-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Dastur and Co, Part heard 20-3-19.

552-19—Patell and Eze., Surajpalsing Vikramsing v Purshotam Tulsidas, Amin and Desai.

45-19—Khandvalla and Co., Raichand Motichand and Co. a firm v. Tarachand Oodhavdas Parnanand and Co.

1845-18—Malvi M R and Co., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Mohanlal Ramnath Mulhotra Payne and Co.

1255-18—Craigie B and C, Pranlal Kanji a firm v Lakmidas Mulji. Surveyor and Co.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1974-18—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Mansukhlal Laloobhai, Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1939-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs. Damodhardas Vrajlal and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Narandas Raghunathdas a firm Mech. D and L.

2012-18—Hiralal Th and Co., Manilal Vadilal Shabaji v. Badridas Hanumandas a firm Tyabji D and Co.

19—Ard H D and Co., Jethabhai Rattanji Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

19—Ragh N and Co., Dayabhai Amarsey v. Messrs. Ramji Devkaran a firm Mehta D and L.

36-19—Mehta D and L, Narandas Hemraj a firm v. Mathuradas Chaturbhuj a firm Sonderdass and Co.

74-19—Motichand and D, Messrs. Ratilal Keshavji a firm v. Messrs. Badrinath Sitaram a firm. Ragh N and Co.

1596-18—Payne and Co, Trikamdas Gordhandas Khatao v Bhimji Jairaj and Co a firm, Madh K and Ch, Not to be cancelled on till 3-4-19.

56-19—Shroff and Din, Lakhmidas Chandaramji v Dungersingh Chotalal a firm Payne and Co. Haji Abdoolla Janoo v Haji Gunny Sumar a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

1686-18—Payne and Co, Haji Abdoola Janoo v Haji Gunny Sumar a firm Hiralal and Co, Not to be called on till 7-4-19.

1828-18—Mer K and Co, Kaluram Brijmohan a firm v Dwarkadas Monghiram Ptdar, Vachha and Co.

1945-18—Mulji and Tha, Chotalal Devkarandas a firm v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta D and Co.

197-318—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Messrs Lowji Bhanji a firm, Pandia and Co.

1976-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm v Messrs Mathuradas Mangi Walji a firm, Ard H D and Co.

2001-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs Kasturchand Mathuradas a firm v Messrs Jodhraj Jainarayen a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

2002-18—Bhimji and Co, Vrijlal Jiwandas v Messrs Narrotam Motichand a firm, Moti and Devi.

2018-18—Moti and Devi, Messrs Surupchand Lalubhai a firm v Messrs Ramji Devkaran a firm, Mehta D and L.

9-19—Moti and Devi, Keshavji Govindji a firm v Nagindas Mansukhram and anr, Dubash and Co.

28-19—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Kalidas Khimchand and anr.

91-19—Daph F and D, Vallabdas Mathuradas and Co a firm v Shambhunath Narottam a firm, Ard H D and Co.

111-19—Vachha and Co, Messrs a Malkanlal Bajrangla a firm v Messrs Hariandrai Baijnath a firm, Malvi J and M.

112-19—Mer K and Co, Seliont D Bomans v R E Shamash, Wadia G and Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public lectures on "Rowlatt Legislation" by Messrs. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others, Shantaram's Chawl 9-30 p.m.

Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m.

Phoenix Mills, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, No. 51, Apollo Street 4 p.m.

Annual Stock taking sale at Bombay Jewellery Mart 367, Hornby Road, Fort.

Mails for Japan per S.S. Heishin Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

First Annual General Meeting of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases, Bombay Sanitary Association, Princess St., 5-15 p.m. (S.T.).

King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, Annual Meeting at the Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Grahams Building, 3 p.m.

Public meeting to support Mr. Patel's Hindu Marriage Bill, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Bombay Sanitary Association, annual meeting in Bombay Sanitary Institute Building at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY, April, 3.

Bombay Natural History Society.—Meeting of Members and Friends at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m.

Mails for Chanbar, Muscat, Henjam, Lingah, Bandarabbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Gwadur will be closed at the General Post Office at 6... letters and parcels will ... 4 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: ... 9-30 and Cinema at 6-45

Empire Theatre. Cinema ... 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 ...

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and ...

West End Cinema: 7.0 8.45 ...

Majestic Cinema: 7.0, 8.45 and ...

Precious Chinema: 7.0, 8.45 and ...

New Alexandra: 7.0, 8.45, and ... p.m

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the Bombay Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, to-morrow at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.). His Excellency Sir George Lloyd will preside.

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS. LEAGUE

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers of the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, Bombay, write:—

The Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Parel is now ready to receive patients who will be admitted only when considered suitable after examination by the Tuberculosis Officer at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street Bombay, where application forms can be had. The Sanatorium is fully equipped donations for its maintenance will be gratefully received. Gifts of illustrated papers, clothing materials, flowering plants and trees, garden seats, games, such as croquet, cards, etc., would be very welcome. A motor-ambulance for the conveyance of the patients is urgently required. Visitors can see the Sanatorium by application to the Resident Matron. (Telephone No. 4240).

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

The following telegram has been received from the Head Office of the Bank:—

"Net profit including amount brought forward £84,805-15-2. Annual meeting will be held on 9th April. Board of Directors recommend final dividend at the rate of 3 shillings per share less income-tax 5s.-9d. in the £, absorbing £22,500, place to reserve £20,000, carry forward £19,305-15-2. Share register will be closed 5th April to 23rd April. Dividend payable on and after 14th April."

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's China mail steamer Dilwara, 3,460 tons, Captain nW. Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 11th ultimo.

S. S. Singu:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer Singu, 1,911 tons, Captain C. F. Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil which port she had left on 21st ultimo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga 958 tons, Captain H. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Taroba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Taroba, 3,856 tons, Captain C. E. Hodgson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Durban via East and South African Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

It is understood that a special bench of the High Court consisting of Chief Justice, Justice Ayling, and Justice Sadasiva Iyer has been constituted to hear Doctor Varadarajulu Naidu's appeal against conviction and sentence of imprisonment by the lower court. The hearing of the appeal is posted for Monday next.

GREAT FUTURE BEFORE INDIA.

NEED OF WOMEN'S ENLIGHTENED COOPERATION.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association was held at Government House, Bombay, yesterday, H. E. Lady Lloyd presiding.

After Miss Shirin Manekji Cursetji had read the notice, convening the meeting, Mrs. Acworth read the report of the Association.

[redacted]en read an abstract of the [redacted]association; Mrs. Vakil, [redacted]Work Guild and its ab[redacted] and Dilshad Begum, the [redacted]f Lady Nethersol, second[redacted]ramsi Thaker, the reports [redacted]re adopted; and on the mo[redacted]B. Petit, seconded by Mrs. [redacted]votes of thanks were tender[redacted]rs. Batliboi and Purohit for [redacted] the accounts of the Association [redacted]well as those of the Work Guild, and to the editors and managers who had kindly announced their notifications in their newspapers.

On the motion of Lady Reed, seconded by Miss Fazulbhoy Chinoy, the best thanks of the meeting were offered to the members of the executive committee of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association for their excellent management of its affairs during the past year.

Lady Tata moeyd: "That this Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association should be affiliated with the Council of the Women of the Bombay Presidency."

Lady Tata said such an affiliation would be of mutual advantage, and would be the means of avoiding overlapping of work and waste of energy.

Lady Heaton seconded the proposition, which was carried.

HER EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd said:—

We have already heard a great deal of interesting information about the work of this Association and I feel it is not necessary for me to add anything to it, but I must just say a few words to express the great gratification I feel at being able to welcome the meeting of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association this afternoon. I have listened with the greatest interest to the record of good work which this Association has been carrying on for so many years and I feel that the work is of even greater importance because India is looking forward to so great a future of increased powers of self-government, of self-reliance and of development in wealth, power and influence as a very important part of a great Empire, the most wonderful Empire in all history, namely the British Empire, at the present moment.

It is quite clear that during this development India will need the enlightened and intelligent cooperation of her women.

WOMEN'S PART IN INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT.

The women of India will need to educate themselves in order rightly to bear their part in that development and such Associations as the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association will have a great part to play in helping on its work of education among women of all classes.

I notice with great gratification that one of the principal features of the work carried on during the past year was the number of scholarships granted to women students and I feel confident that the assistance given in this direction by this Association will be an ever-increasing one.

I must mention in conclusion what a pleasure it is to me that this meeting has just carried unanimously a resolution, No. 5, on the notice paper, namely, that the Association desires to be affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Women's Council. The war has taught us more strongly than ever the lesson that union is strength and as Lady Tata has just so ably explained, the Women's Council is an agency which has infinite potentialities for uniting all women in the great task of improving, strengthening and developing the whole civilization of their race. (Applause.)

VOTE OF THANKS.

Lady Mehta proposed: "That a cordial vote of thanks be tendered to H. E. Lady Lloyd for the able and graceful manner in which she has conducted this meeting, and for graciously allowing it to be held at Government House."

Lady Mehta said that on behalf of the Committee and members of the Association she had great pleasure in welcoming her Excellency as their new President of the Association. Though her Excellency had been in their midst for the short period of four months they had had ample evidence all round of the deep interest which her Excellency had evinced in all directions for the promotion of the welfare of the women of this Presidency.

Dilshad Begum, seconding the proposition, said they very much appreciated the way in which her Excellency had already identified herself with all the movements concerning the welfare of the people of this city.

Miss Shirin Cursetjee, in supporting the resolution, said that even during the short period of four months her Excellency had made them feel that they would have in her a president, who would do her best to promote the objects of the Association. When she called upon her Excellency in connection with this meeting a few days ago she found that her Excellency had thoroughly studied the various reports of the work of the Association and her Excellency made several suggestions in connection with its work.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

RICE CONTROL IN BOMBAY.

MAXIMUM RATES FOR THE W[redacted]

The following statements regarding the maximum rates of food grains has been issued by the Director of Civil Supplies:—

The following are the maximum rates fixed for Bombay City for grains mentioned below for the week beginning 2nd April 1919:—

RICE (New Crop.)

	Wholesale per bag, of 168 lbs.	C. I. F. Rates ex ship without weighment.	Retail per pialee.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cargo Rice (16 parts.) ..	11 0 0	10 5 0	0 6 6
Big Mill Special	11 10 0	10 15 0	0 6 9
Small Mill ..	12 0 0	11 5 0	0 7 0
S.Q. ..	12 4 0	11 9 0	0 7 3
Mill Sugandhi.	13 11 0	13 0 0	0 8 0

Broken Rice.

A 1	11 14 0	arriving in very small quantities.
A 2	10 10 0	
A 3	9 0 0	
B 1	11 0 0	
B 2	9 14 0	
B 3	8 8 0	
C 3	8 0 0	

WHEAT.

			Rs a. p.
Australian Wheat.	..66 0 0		0 8 0
Choice White Karachi	.. 69 0 0		0 8 6
Choice Glossy Sarbhati	..71 0 0	per candy of 27 mds. or 6¾ cwt.	0 9 0
GRAM.			
Punjab (Mixed)	58 0 0		0 7 3
JUWARI.			
Central India ..	72 0 0		0 9 0
BAJRI.			
Cawnpore. ..	86 0 0		0 10 9

All rice in the City of Bombay is under control and if complaints are received from the public regarding higher prices charged by merchants necessary steps will be taken against them by Government.

3. A very small quantity of Old Crop is coming in and can be secured by application to the Assistant Controller's Office where the rates for each consignment will be fixed.

4. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippers at the time of issuing shipping licenses it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in Bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

5. The demand for rice in Bombay is now much greater than the supply. Orders are given by the Assistant Controller on importing merchants to meet as many demands as possible, giving reference to the Konkan Districts but the supply of rice in Bombay will not be large at present (till about the end of the month). Australian wheat is available in Bombay and may be purchased on application to the Director at Rs. 9-10-0 per cwt.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Small-pox registered 9 attacks and 6 deaths, plague 9 attacks and 5 deaths and cholera 2 attacks and 1 death on Sunday.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Sunday, was 193 as against 128 on the corresponding day of last year.

A NEW INDIAN INDUSTRY.

MANUFACTURE OF REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPES

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Mr. James Maden, Chief Engineer to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, severs his connection with the Trust to-morrow and will take over the control of a new industry to be started throughout India, Burma and Mesopotamia for the manufacture of reinforced concrete pipes. One factory will be situated either in Asansol or Barakar district. A company under the aegis of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick will shortly be floated in Calcutta and factories will be started throughout India, Burma, and Mesopotamia.

TOWN HALL MEETING

TO SUPPORT

Patel's Hindu Marriage Bill

ON

Wednesday, 2nd April at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALWAD presiding.

ALL SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

ISLAM GYM. (9) BEAT BHABA SPORTING (0)

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was commenced on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on the Esplanade Maidan, yesterday, there being only two games in the card for the day. The first game was between the Islam Gymkhana and the Bhaba Sporting Club, the former winning an easy victory by the substantial margin of nine goals without a response. The Mahomedan team had matters much as they liked and scored how and when they liked. For the winning team, Contractor scored four goals, Mirza Ali Begg three and Gulab and R. M. Shaikh one each. The game was far too one-sided to need any detailed description. The teams were:—

Islam Gymkhana:—Wali Ahmed; G. M. Shaikh and Bham; D. Ahmadi; Quazi and M. M. Shaikh; Syed Ibrahim; Gulab; Mirza A. Begg; K. H. Contractor and R. M. Shaikh.

Bhaba Sporting:—Umregor; Bhaba and Bulsara; Khajurina, Umregor, and Pastaka; M. N. Mehta; Mistry; Umregor; Cooper and Thompson.

Referees:—Major Brough and Captain Mathews.

PARSI CYCLISTS (1) DRAW WITH GRANT MEDICALS "A" (1).

The second game between the second string of the Grant Medical College and the Parsi Cyclists was fairly fast and evenly contested, the result, even after extra 10 minutes' play, being a draw of one goal each. D'Souza scored first for the Grant Medicals during the initial period, while Pochkhanawalla equalised for the Parsi Cyclists during the second half. A hot pace was kept throughout and both the teams gave a good account of themselves. With a little more support from their half-line, the Cyclists might have won by a couple of goals. Both the custodians were responsible for some good saves. The teams were:— a

Parsi Cyclist:—Morris; Mistry and Nagporewalla; Bharucha, Khodaji and Shroff; Mehta; Kapadia; Pochkhanawalla, Gista and Baria.

Grant Medical College (A):—Noronha; Pinto and Figarado; Reay, Rodrigues and Ruskino; Worsley, Irwin Foghil, D'Souza and Caldero.

Referees:—Major Brough and Mr. James (Hornets).

TO-DAY'S GAME.

(1) Inst. Luso-Indiano vs. Lusitanians (A).

(2) Cathedral H. S. (Past and Present) vs. Gowalia Sporting Association.

MEETING OF FOOD-GRAIN MERCHANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We, the undersigned, Merchants in Food Grains, beg to request you to publish the following few lines with reference to the meeting that was announced to be held today, at the tOffice of the Controller and in which all merchants interested in the question of food control were invited to attend.

As it was announced in papers that every merchant was welcome to attend the meeting, about a thousand merchants including some large dealers, who were eager to know what could happen in the meeting went there to attend the meeting. But after going to the place of the meeting we found that the place of meeting being small—hundreds were prevented from entering the meeting and even those who went before the time of the meeting were not allowed to go in. Only a limited number of Merchants were taken in and thus we were not only prevented from attending the meeting, but we were given no opportunity to bring before the Controller our suggestions. Thus when kept outside the place of meeting we sent in an application to Mr. Cadell—the President of the meeting to allow us to have the benefit of taking part in the proceedings But on the excuse of not having sufficient room inside we were not allowed to go in. This is quite unjust and unfair. We, therefore, suggest that the Controller should hold another meeting at a sufficiently big place where Merchants may be able to put forward their suggestions. Or, at least, when there may be any such meeting in future, the Controller may hold it in a sufficiently big place, so that all interested may take part in the proceedings.

We hope you will publish this in justice to ourselves. You may know that some of us are very big Merchants in Food Grains.—Yours, etc.

NATHALAL PRABHUDAS.

Other signatories are:—Vithaldas Bhanji; Tricamji Damji and Co.; Shamji Passoo and Co.; Premji Dossa; Monji Gangji; Kalliandas Devidas; Keshavlal Chotalal; Dwarkadas Amthabhai; Chonilal Laloobhoy; Vera Jetha and Co.; Naranji Morarji; Bhagwanji Shripal; Narandas Velji and Co.; Ramji Nensey; Dagdoolal Londkaran; Manilal Gulalal; Dhaverchand Nandaji; Jamal Umar; Shakoor Hocsein; Mohmed Esmail; Mohamed Haji Adamji; Umar Haji Esmail; Mangoomal Jeshasing; Cooverji Becher; Aba Umer; Esmail Hoosein; Moosa Esmail; Haji Kassam Hasam; Shamji Ladan; Desai Pragji Surbhai and Co.; Dawood Haji Peermohamed; Hamad Essa.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SIR LANCELOT SANDERSON RESIGNS VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held this afternoon, the Senators expressed regret that the considerations of health had obligtd Sir Lancelot Sanderson to resign the office of Vice-Chancellor before the expiry of the term. Sir Lancelot, in reply, said the reason for his resignation in the first year, was simply and solely the doctor's order. The office of the Chief Justice of Bengal was a very busy one, and in addition to that, the duties of Vice-Chancellor was a severe tax on him. He was glad that he would be succeeded by Sir Nilratan Sircar.

LATE MESSRS. LIMAYE AND APTE.

TRIBUTES TO THEIR MEMORY.

A public meeting was held on Saturday night under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League to give expression to the sense of public loss sustained by the deaths of Professor H. G. Limaye and Mr. H. W. Apte. Mr. K. Natarajan presided.

Mr. Natarajan said, he had come into close contact with Professor Limaye whether in the Senate or on the Board of Studies, or in political matters, or social matters, and he had never come across a man who was less anxious to show himself off, or less anxious to show that he knew more than other people. His object always was to help the matter at hand and he did not think he had any idea of personal triumph. All those who came into contact with him came to the conclusion that in all matters his judgment was sound, because it was not at all tinged with personal prejudice. Professor Anstey had written to him that he would have liked to come to the meeting, and, as an Englishman, give expression to his sense of loss at the death of Mr. Limaye. Mr. Natarajan thought his death was a calamity on the eve of a great project, which, Professor Limaye was doing very much to forward, namely, the establishment of an arts college near Bombay. Referring to the late Mr. H. N. Apte the speaker said they all knew Mr. Apte to be of moderate and sober views and his contributions to Marathi literature would stand the test of time. Those were the makers not only of the modern Maharashtra, but of modern India.

Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhat, who spoke in Marathi, referred to the loss sustained by the death of the two men. She knew them intimately.

Professor P. A. Wadia said, Professor Limaye was a man of wide reading, and he was specially well conversant with that subject to which he had made his own, namely, history, and specially Marathi history. He (the speaker) could well realise the impression left on his students by the deceased's wide reading and culture. More than that, what struck the speaker most was Mr. Limaye's candour, his sincerity and integrity of character. Even a few minutes' conversation showed to all who came into contact with him that there was no humbug in the man. He was a man of sound judgment, and they could always rely on him. He was trusted and loved because of his sincerity and noble character. His example was an inspiration to the modern generation.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said, he had been intimate with Professor Limaye and had worked with him for many years. The public work of Mr. Limaye had only recently begun to come into prominence. Mr. Apte's services were very much appreciated in Poona. Within the short space of three years, Professor Limaye had made a place for himself in the Senate. His judgment was unerring. Mr. Apte was deeply read in many things other than those which were considered the proper equipment of a novelist, and his novels which were classics in Marathi were worth translating in other languages, and they were equal to the works of Dickens, Dumas and Scott. He was a man of wide culture and deeply read in many things.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S TRIBUTE.

Principal Anstey said Englishmen were strangers in this country. They lived amongst Indians, whose ways, minds and feelings were so different from theirs that it was a truism that few Europeans had succeeded in understanding Indians, as they should like to. When an Englishman came across a professor whose qualities were like those of Professor Limaye, whose fairness of reason, reasonableness, courtesy, readiness to understand another's point of view were well-known, they got an opportunity of hearing for more than they were capable of learning from books. They got an insight of enlightened minds and that helped them more than he could say, and his (Mr. Limaye's) unfailing courtesy was never tired of instructing him. It was difficult for them always to understand Indians, and, if they would allow him to say so, that it was equally difficult for Indians to understand Englishmen. To try and make an Englishman's point of view, comprehensible was just as difficult as to understand an Indian's point of view. There were many people they came across, excellent people in their way, highly intelligent people, but who had a certain aloofness, that stopped Englishmen when they wanted very much to speak to them. Professor Limaye was not like that, and that fact had made him doubly endearing to the speaker. In his presence the speaker could do and speak many things which he could not do in the presence of other people.

Professor N. S. Takakhar spoke of the condition, simplicity, and goodness of Mr. Apte, whose Marathi novels were without an equal in the Marathi language.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following are the results of games played yesterday:—

SINGLES HANDICAP.

E. T. Robinson beat H. N. Hutchinson, 7—5, 6—1.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

C. J. Sisson and McDowell beat Capt. Pyster and Capt. Scrott, 6—3, 6—4.

CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed other Chambers asking them to revive the idea of the proposed annual conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce. They propose that arrangements should be made for a conference to be held about January 1920 and that it should take place in Calcutta.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

M. LEON BOURGEOIS' NEW SCHEME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 31.

The Havas Agency says M. Leon Bourgeois has presented a modified scheme of the League of Nations, which is supported by the French Government, for more adequate military protection of France and calling for an inter-allied military staff sitting permanently in Paris to watch the military situation.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

NEWSPAPER PROTEST AGAINST CENSORSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 31.

Paris, March 23.—The Havas Agency says the French press protests against the meagre information issued to the French press concerning the Conference and advises the governments represented at the Conference to show confidence in their peoples, solicit public opinion and associate as much as possible the mass of citizens in the work of peace.

Much attention is paid in the editorial articles to a speech in the Chamber by M. Briand in course of the debate on electoral reform. He said the country must feel it has not come out of the war to find the politicians unchanged. When public life is resumed people will not possibly be satisfied with vague formulae.

DELAY IN MAKING PEACE.

REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., March 31.

Paris.—Referring to the criticisms of the apparent delay in making peace, notably the allegation that time is being wasted in discussing cables and boundaries, a high British authority pointed out that the issue involved therein were most important and must be settled before the treaty could be framed. The question was whether the German cables were to be nationalised or retained by the captors. Indeed, the matter of cable communication ranked next in importance to the disposal of German colonies. As regards boundaries, new nations had sprung up and their frontiers with Germany and Austria must be settled soon. Hungary had become Bolshevik over a matter of this kind and delay in the consideration of the question would invite further outbreaks.

A COLLECTIVE PEACE TREATY.

FRENCH AND BRITISH OPPOSITION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 31.

It is stated on good authority that there is likelihood of four treaties with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey being amalgamated into one document, the whole being interwoven with the League of Nations Covenant, so bringing about peace within a shorter period than if the treaties were taken consecutively.

French official circles, however, state that a joint peace might indefinitely postpone peace. The French fear that with a collective treaty the grave questions confronting France might not receive due consideration. The British delegation takes the same view, that it would be better to conclude one treaty with Germany as quickly as possible.

ALLIED MISSIONS IN HUNGARY.

ALL EXCEPT FRENCH MISSION RELEASED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 31.

Reuter learns that the Hungarian Government has released all the Allied missions excepting the French mission, members of which are being held at hostages against the Bolsheviks in French hands.

The French Government has demanded their immediate release.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN MOSCOW.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR EXCHANGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Mar. 31.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. George Jones, Mr. Harmsworth said that the Bolshevik Government arrested the British mission in the Caucasus last October. Members of mission were now incarcerated in Moscow. They were allowed a certain amount of exercise and extra food comforts were supplied by the British Government through the medium of the Red Cross. The Bolsheviks stated that the treatment of the mission depended upon the treatment of Bolshevik officials whom the British had taken prisoner. Negotiations were proceeding for the exchange of all British naval, military and civilian prisoners in Bolshevik hands. The Bolshevik leaders had been notified that they would be held personally responsible for the ill-treatment of any British prisoners.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM FOR DOMINIONS.

Replying to Brigadier Croft, Mr. Bonar Law said that no agreement would be entered into in Paris which would interfere with the full control of the United Kingdom or the Dominions over their own customs duties.

LAJPAT RAI'S PASSPORT.

OBDURACY OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 31.

In the House of Commons Col. Yate suggested that in view of the statements in the Rowlatt Report regarding Lajpat Rai the Secretary of State should reconsider the offer to consider the question of granting Lajpat Rai a passport to return from America on the signature of peace.

Mr. Fisher replied that the Secretary of State was not prepared to give any undertaking and reserved freedom of action in the matter.

CHANGES IN ARMY COMMANDS.

GENERALS HAMILTON AND BYNG DECLINE OFFER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 31.

The Press Bureau states, that General Rawlinson has been appointed to the Aldershot command and General Horne to the Eastern command. Mr. Churchill offered General Ian Hamilton the Northern command, intimating that General Wilson concurred with Sir William Robertson that there was nothing in General Hamilton's command of Allied forces in Gallipoli, which ought to preclude him from re-employment. General Hamilton, however, declined on the ground that younger men should be given a chance. General Byng declined the Southern command for a similar reason.

COTTON CONTROL BOARD.

REINSTATEMENT URGED BY SIR C. MACARA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 31.

Sir Charles Macara in a letter to "The Times" urges the reinstatement of the Cotton Control Board without delay. He declares that the suspension of operations of the Board is largely responsible for the present condition of the cotton industry. He strongly favours improving the condition [redacted] workers and says this can be acco[redacted] by international action, as proved [redacted] fact during the past twelve ye[redacted] wages and conditions of work hav[redacted] raised in other cotton manufa[redacted] countries to much nearer the [redacted] standard.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET.

A SUDDEN JUMP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 31

New York.—Cotton soared from 89 to 115 points owing to better news from Paris and on account of unfavourable weather and favourable trade reports.

INTERNATIONAL AERIAL MAIL.

DUTCH MISSION PROCEEDING TO BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 31.

The Hague.—A commission composed of Mr. Gelyn, ex-minister of war, the Stieltjes, member of the board of control of railways, and M. Westerweld, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, is proceeding to Britain to enquire into the role of Holland and Dutch Indies in the international aerial mail traffic.

NEW ORIENT EXPRESS.

DUE TO START ON APRIL 15.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 31.
LONDON, March 26.

The new Orient express linking Paris with the Balkans, without passing through Germany and Austria, is due to start on April 15th. It will travel via Lausanne, the Simplon Tunnell, Venice, Agram, Zinkovce, Dixiding and thence to Bukharest, Odessa, Constantinople and Athens.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X.—We cannot publish any more letters on the subject.
"NON-OFFICIAL".—We cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 1st April, 1919.

THE DELHI TRAGEDY.

The public will be gravely shocked by the news of the tragic events in Delhi on Sunday which we publish this morning. That a public demonstration which in its conception was eminently peaceful should have resulted in, apparently, serious loss of life and injury to a large number of persons, is deplorable and the event will evoke the sympathy of all. The first news to reach Bombay was that sent in the two telegrams of our Delhi correspondents, which appeared in our extra edition yesterday, and which are republished in this issue. According to these, all shops were closed on Sunday in Delhi and business entirely suspended, as a protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act. Some shopkeepers of the Muzafferkhana at the station, however, had not closed and were visited by two or three persons, Satyagrahis presumably, who requested them to close their shops. They consented, but, according to the telegram, the station master intervened and, accompanied by some soldiers, appeared on the scene, asked the shopkeepers not to close their shops, rested the two or three persons, who d urged them to do so, and put them the lock-up. After this a crowd ssembled and demanded the release of he arrested persons, refusing to go away ill this was done. In some way an ffray took place. Police and military, with machine-guns, appeared on the cene, and the crowd was driven into the ueen's Garden by the mounted police. hen, it is stated, on continued provoation the people attempted to come out f the garden and some missiles were hrown by some, upon which the miliry opened fire, killing and wounding ome, including some boys. The people ere thus driven out of the garden which as occupied by the military, who, gain, opened fire on the crowd, now ssembled near the Clock Tower, killing nd wounding many. It is reported hat sixty were wounded.

Such is the outline story told in the arly telegrams of our correspondents. t is confirmed by the later messages rom the same source, and in the main etails, with differences on one or two oints, by messages received in the evening through the Associated Press from imla and Delhi. Presumably, it is not oo much to assume that the former is n official version of the occurrence, and t is worth while examining it, therefore, o see how far it differs from the more laborate reports of our own correspondnts. It states that "the mob attempted o force the sweetmeat sellers in the ailway station to close their stalls" nd that the police and military, "owing o the threatening demeanour of the mob ad to fire, causing one or two fatal asualties and wounding two others." The Delhi messages from the same gency state that there were "a few asualties" on the first occasion of the iring, while, on the second, "a few persons" were killed and wounded. Now, if we were to assume that these comparatively mild reports, from the ource which is usually officially inspired contained all the news of what happened, we should be compelled to ay that there appears to have been no justification at all for the firing on the crowd, either on the first or second occasion. This new doctrine, of which we had a recent experience in Bombay, that the throwing of a few stones or a "threatening demeanour," in the official jargon, is sufficient to justify the turning of machine-guns and rifles on crowd of people and firing at them indiscriminately is horrible and barbarous. In such circumstances the most peaceful crowd in the world might be brutally mowed down, because a few ill-behaved persons throw a few stones. Here we have a case in which, in the first place, the throwing of some stones by a few people apparently was considered sufficient provocation for firing on a crowd which, otherwise, was not violent, while, in the second instance, there was not apparently that much provocation.

But while such are the bare facts on which, we consider ourselves entitled to base a condemnation of the action of the authorities, the details received in our own correspondent's messages, and especially the last one received at the time of writing, suggest that the authorities had either lost their heads or were guilty of intentional excess with a view to overawing a crowd, which was engaged in a demonstration which was, as we have said, peaceful in conception and intention. The formality of reading the "Riot Act," it is alleged, was not gone through. Women, old men and children were among the killed and wounded. Bullets showered on the people as far as Ballimaran and struck houses round about. Bullets were picked up in the houses of Hakim Haziq-ul-Mulk and others far removed from the scene of the disturbance, if such it can be called. The affair calls for a strict and open investigation which will not spare those responsible for such excesses, if they took place. The spirit and temper of the Delhi Executive is well-known and its name is a bye-word for arbitrary interference with public liberty. But open contempt for the lives of the people cannot be tolerated. We trust Lord Chelmsford will realise, that if the deplorable bitterness of public feeling caused by the passing of the Rowlatt Act, is not to be immediably exacerbated, his Government must immediately act and check and punish the excesses of officialdom. One word, as regards the effect of this deplorable event on the Satyagraha movement. That movement is essentially a peaceful one. It demands from those who follow it that they shall invite suffering and refrain from violence. We can assure the Government that it will remain a peaceful movement, and be unmarred by such tragic events as those of Delhi, if officials and policemen are kept in hand and refrain from provoking those who sympathise with, though not adherents, the objects of the Satyagrahis.

AN APOSTLE OF REACTION.

Lord Pentland left India on Saturday, relinquishing his office after a period of six and a half years. No Governor since the time of Sir Thomas Munro remained in office so long, but in the case of Lord Pentland, it has been a long stretch of wasted opportunities. No Government, be it ever so reactionary, succeeds in having its own way in these rapid times and therefore in judging of Lord Pentland's administration, it is a false method to hold up a beneficent act here or there—to speak, for example, overlong about the opening of a College for Women or the opening of a Students' Club as proof of giod administration. Looking at the trend of administration, no impartial observer will deny that Lord Pentland has left the country for the country's good. From 1913 to 1916, it was a period of inaction; from 1916 to 1919, Madras became the scene of the most reactionary and egregious administration in India. Lord Pentland succeeded Sir Arthur Lawley at a time when the whole presidency was weary of reaction. The hopes of the public were raised to a high pitch by the reflection that Lord Pentland had in the past attached himself to the Liberal Party in Britain, holding Cabinet office at the time of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Those who inferred from his past associations the certainty of a liberal administration in Madras were, however, doomed to disappointment. For a man to see things for himself and form his own judgment, requires a degree of energy and alertness which was absent in Lord Pentland's constitution If, therefore, his Governorship was marked by a change from torpid inaction to vigorous reaction, it is not a matter for surprise. The policy of acquiescence in everything became dangerous when the Executive Council and the Secretariat assumed general control, leaving to the Governor the role of a spectator. From the bureaucratic point of view he was the ideal Governor. Much has been said and much more whispered concerning the freedom with which the members of the Madras Government furtively associated themselves with some of the local factions, but it was the languid temperament of Lord Pentland which enabled the Government to swim with every current of reaction. From the official point of view, Lord Pentland has left public life in Madras worse than he found it, but his policy has caused a few eddies of factious agitation in Madras which the country has viewed with regret.

While the Government of Madras was earning a bad reputation in India, the worst for which it is responsible in the presidency has but a poor record to show during the past six and a half years. As president of the Legislative Council, Lord Pentland did all that lay in his power to restrict the rights of non-official members. "Public safety" and "public interests" were his great refuge. Under the rules of the Council, the president has a large amplitude of power for the disallowance of questions and resolutions, but apart from its abuse, Lord Pentland has been responsible for high-handed procedure on the strength of misinterpretations. In 1913, only 5 resolutions out of 55 were adopted, the rest being lost or withdrawn; in 1914, 7 out 71 resolutions were adopted; in 1915, 8 out of 85; in 1916, 17 out of 86; in 1917, 16 out of 128; in 1918, 9 out of 119; and in 1919, none out of 43. These figures, which we quote from the "Hindu," speak volumes touching the way in which non-official resolutions of general public interest were received by the Council of which Lord Pentland was president. As regards budget resolutions, it is of melancholy interest to note that during the last seven years in Madras, only 8 out of 258 resolutions were accepted by the Government. While it shows the impotence of non-officials under the Minto-Morley Councils, it is also a record of disappointment to the public who, in the beginning of Lord Pentland's career, were led to expect a liberal policy in the working of the Council. The systematic way in which inconvenient questions and resolutions were disallowed by the president is another sad commentary on Lord Pentland's liberalism. By his wrong rulings, he rendered the position of non-officials one of abject helplessness. Lord Pentland as a Governor was in this respect a sinner among sinners, but of them he was chief. The portfolio of Education in Madras was taken by Lord Pentland in his time, imagining that his enthusiasm as an educationalist was a great asset in the promotion of education. If it were under the control of a good Indian member, it would have doubtless shown a better record than that of Lord Pentland With the question of compulsory primary education, Lord Pentland was shilly-shallying in his time, with the result that Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces have outstripped Madras in progress. The nominations in the University Senate were a cause of legitimate complaint in his time. A large portion of the public funds was set aside for the education of zemindars, and while the wisdom of making hot-houses of aristocratic education is disputable, the assignment of public funds for the benefit of the well-to-do remains a grave scandal, as the patronage of aristocratic talent was at the expense of primary education.

Lord Pentland's Government had however an All-India notoriety after 1915. It was a time of political unrest which should have attracted the mind of a statesman as a splendid problem. If evil was made out of good, the blame was that of the Government. The disturbance of the public mind on the declaration of hostilities was natural. If there was an agitation against the war-whoops of the "Five Nations" and the deliberate ignoring of India in Imperial forecasts about the future, it was explicable. Lord Pentland's Government began to scent crime and revolt in every phase of the agitation for Home Rule. Public meetings were prohibited, and newspapers penalised. There were rumours of added repression in May, 1917. His Excellency however reached the height of ineptitude when he delivered a homily against the aspirations of Indians and summoned the public to support Government in the policy of repression which was foreshadowed. And what was foreseen came to pass. Mrs. Besant and her two colleagues were interned by the abuse of a war measure. It was like throwing fire on tinder and the whole country was aflame with indignant protest against the purport of the speech and against the tyrannical abuse of the Defence of India Act. The sequel is well-known. But what is now worthy of remembrance is the fact that Lord Pentland's Government began the policy of repression and of philosophical obscurantism about the aspirations of India. In a way, Lord Pentland was by his folly a benefactor of the country. From 1917 to 1919, the Madras Government has been keeping up its evil tradition, and it would seem that it was under the old grudge that the Madras Government gave a most reactionary criticism of the Reform Report and remained a passive, if not interested spectator, of the outcry of the Civil Service. It is a poor record that Lord Pentland has left behind him and his successor has first to retrace the steps of bad policy taken by Lord Pentland before feeling his feet safe in the right direction.

Notes of the Day.

The Peace Treaty.

It is stated that all the treaties with the enemy countries will be rolled up into one document along with the League of Nations' Covenant. France thinks it is likely to prolong peace, but has, however, another objection of its own. France fears that in a collective treaty the grave problems confronting her will not be adequately considered. We do not know what grounds she has to come to such a strange conclusion, unless it be that in a separate treaty with Germany she wants to incorporate certain points on which she has set her heart. The British delegation presses for a treaty with Germany as quickly as possible.

The League of Nations.

After all the opposition, it is something to know that the League of Nations is to be part and parcel of the peace treaty which is being hurried up in view of the threatening European outlook. There were many attempts to keep out the League and its restrictive clauses, but they have all proved fruitless. In fact, the Allies could not do without the League. One of the clauses of the treaty will deal with the German colonies, which are to be ceded to mandatories of the League, and the establishment of the League is thus a condition precedent to this arrangement. It is to be hoped that the League will not sleep over its rights and duties, and that it will ever remember its high purpose and that it will always ally itself with right and justice and that it will champion above all the little nations and the subject nationalities. The territories acquired under the mandate will be in a sense under the direct protection of the League and the League is bound to see that a perpetual mandate is not set up and that the territories are handed over to the people concerned after the lapse of a certain time.

Nervous France.

We do not know when the fears of France will end. The German navy has practically disappeared; the German army is to be reduced to 100,000 volunteers with a period of 12 years' service and no boy scouts are to be allowed. Rival principalities have been created all round Germany, specially barring the way to the East permanently. There is the League of Nations. But still France is afraid. A modified scheme of the League of Nations has been submitted by M. Leon Bourgeois, supported by the French Government. It wants more adequate military protection of France and calls further for an Inter-Allied military staff sitting permanently in Paris to watch the military situation!

The Allied Note to Hungary.

The Allied policy, or lack of policy, in dealing with the Central Powers, is unnecessarily complicating the situation. President Wilson foresaw days ago that hunger was the root of Bolshevism and wanted that victualling arrangements should be made in order to check its spread. But the suggestion seems to have been only partially acted upon and food was sent only to occupied area in Germany. Pending certain agreements, food was held up so far as other parts were [illegible] The British mission in Vi[illegible] Austria that food supp[illegible] increased, if order [illegible] rather, Austria will fi[illegible] vonient and possible to [illegible] it gets food. The result [illegible] towards Austria was seen [illegible] declined to join Hungary. [illegible] of the Allies should be to set [illegible] government in the enemy countries. [illegible] other point that has complicated the situation is the attempt to push the frontiers of friendly nations, so that the enemy nations may be effectually barred from any future retaliatory acts. France has been very nervous and Marshal Foch has declared that it cannot be happy without the Rhine. The creation of a buffer state also is indicated. Similarly in the East, Poland wants to have Dantzig. It is in connection with the frontier question that the storm in Hungary has burst. Now it is perfectly reasonable that to a certain degree precautionary measures must be taken. But at the same time the Allies should see that purely annexationist aims are not encouraged though under another name.

Allied Policy in Russia.

Two lengthy statements have been made by M. Pichon and Mr. Winston Churchill on the Russian situation, which do not make it any way clearer. M. Pichon denied that Government were unjustly pursuing the war. They did not want to interfere in the domestic policy of Russia, they did not want to fight Russia. They wanted to fight Bolshevism, the scourge of humanity. Mr. Churchill said in Parliament that the British policy was to support General Deniken without involving British troops. Admiral Koltchak was being supported by the British with material and technical instructors and experts. Admiral Koltchak and General Deniken, however, stand for the old order in Russia and the Allies make their Russian policy clearer by stating where they stand. If they declare themselves for the revolution and against the Bolsheviks there is a likelihood of receiving the support of Menshiviks. Soon after the Russian revolution was accomplished, the Allies approved of it If they show that they adhere to this policy, half the strength of Bolsheviks will be gone.

The Wedgwood Committee.

We are glad that Commander Wedgwood has organised a committee of members of Parliament to press India's claim to Responsible Government and to keep Indian matters prominently before the House of Commons. Membership is rightly confined to those accepting the principle of full self-government for India. The formation of the Committee is a very happy step and it is significant that at the first meeting held in the House of Commons many Labour members were present. The denial of the right of self-determination to India and the substitution of super-Imperialistic rights by Britain, are contrary to the new tradition of peoples, and it is only natural that Labour should be eager to dispute the spirit of Capitalist Jingoism which is opposing India's progress. The vigilant attitude of the Committee will be of immense value when the Reform Bill is introduced in Parliament and India has cause once more to be thankful to Commander Wedgwood for his staunch and timely action in her behalf.

Meeting at the Food Controller's Office.

Last week in a Press Note issued by the Director of Civil Supplies it was announced that a meeting of those interested in the question of Food Control would be held at the office of the Controller to consider the new scheme initiated by him as regards the supply of food grains. Elsewhere we publish a letter signed by some merchants in food grains, who complain that when they went to attend the meeting announced by the Controller they found that there was no room for them in the meeting and that only a small and limited number of men were allowed to go in and attend the meeting. More than five hundred merchants had to wait outside the office of the Controller. We cannot understand why it should have been mismanaged. At a meeting which was advertised and where the assistance of merchants was sought to consider the new scheme of food supply, those who go to put forward their suggestions and take part in the proceedings, are kept out on the plea of there being not sufficient room for them at the place of meeting. This is unfair and unreasonable. It is only fair to suggest that the meeting should be held again.

BLACK BILL DEMONSTRATORS FIRED ON

THE DELHI TRAGEDY.

AN ACCOUNT FROM SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March, 31.

Some rioting occurred in Delhi on the 30th instant orginating in an attempt of a mob to force the sweetmeat sellers in the railway station to close their stalls in sympathy with shopkeepers in the city. The police and the military were called in and owing to the threatening demeanour of the mob had to fire, causing one or two fatal casualties and wounding one or two others. Further details are awaited. All was quiet in the city on the morning of the 31st and most of the shops had re-opened.

DELHI, March, 31.

Some rioting took place in Delhi on Sunday, originating in anattempt to compel sweet sellers at the railway station in sympathy with the Passive Resistance movement. The police and the military were called out to keep the mob in order and owing to their threatening attitude had to fire, resulting in a number of casualties.

THE STORY OF THE DISTURBANCES.

DELHI, March 31.

LATER.

Further details of the riots show that on the National Protest day all shops were closed and in the morning a crowd of people assembled in the Chandni Chowk induced others to stop all work. Passengers were pulled out of tram cars and the tram services had to be stopped. Gentlemen had to get down from carriages and walk. There was no disturbance in the morning. The trouble began at 11 o'clock when a crowd of men went to the railway station and wanted the stallkeepers on the platform to close their stalls. An altercation took place with the Railway authorities and the Railway police interfered. Two men were arrested and the gates were closed. By that time a few thousand men gathered near the Railway station and the excited mob demanded their release. Afterwards they tried to break open the gate and began to throw brickbats. The military arrived on the scene; the District Magistrate ordered the crowd to disperse, but the men remaining obstinate the soldiers were ordered to fire which resulted in a few casualties. The mob then dispersed and gathered in force again near the Clock Tower in Chandni Chowk. They were again ordered to disperse and having refused to do so the military fired killing and wounding a few persons.

Later on, in the evening a meeting was held at People's Park, Swami Shradhananda presiding, when a resolution condemning the passing of the Rowlatt Act was adopted. After the meeting the mob marched through Chandni Chowk which is closed. The shops in other localities have been opened this morning.

SATYAGRAHA PREPARATIONS IN AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 31.

With a view to observe next Sunday as a day of humiliation and prayer the Executive Committee of the Satyagraha Sabha decided to address the Millowners' Association and the Mahajan to close the mills and the bazaars. A procession is also arranged to start from Manilal Mansions and to proceed by Panchkuva, Khadia, Raipur, Queen's Gardens to the river-bed where a resolution will be passed requesting the withdrawal of the Rowlatt Bills.

"ROWLATT BILLS."

PUBLIC MEETING TO-DAY AT SHANTARAM'S CHAWL

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public meeting will be held to-night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Shantaram's Chawl, Kandewadia, when Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others will speak on the "Rowlatt Bills."

Mrs Serojini Naidu will preside.

SUPPORT TO SATYAGRAHA.

FROM YEOTMAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

WUN, March 31.

The Fourth Yeotmal District Conference was held here on the 28th March, about 500 delegates attending.

The chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Abasaheb Deshmukh delivered a stirring speech condemning the Rowlatt Bills and appealing to the people to contribute liberally to the Tilak purse fund.

The Hon. Mr. Deshpande, President of the Conference, in the course his address dealt with the history of British rule in India from the beginning, showed where it had failed owing to the unsympathetic attitude of the bureaucracy and the consequent poverty of the people, and suggested that Swarj was the only remedy. He condemned the Rowlatt Bills strongly and supported Satyagarha. In addition, he suggested strict observance of Swadeshi and dealt with the anomalous status of Berar. He also referred to sanitation, cooperative banks, free and compulsory education, and proposed the establishmnt of Ayuvedic dispensaries and dealt with various other local questions. He concluded his speech beseeching the people to agitate, irrespective of the Reforms, till the ideal of Self-Government within the Empire was realized.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the second day's sitting, resolutions of loyalty, self-determination, expression of regret at the deaths of Messrs. Bapat, Deshpande and Deshmukh, welcoming Mr. Joseph Baptista and thanking him for the precious work done by him in England, supporting the Delhi Congress resolution about reforms and earnestly requesting the Viceroy to give all facilities promised to the Congress Deputation to proceed to England, strongly protesting against the attitude of Government in not nominating Messrs. Tilak, Imam and Gandhi to the Peace Conference, and passing of the Rowlatt Bill No. 2 not minding the strong protest of non-official members and the public opinion, thanking Mr. Gandhi for the Passive Resistance movement, requesting Government to take into consideration the views of the All-India Moslem League and other Moslem public bodies regarding the appointment of the Khalif and the question of the future of the Turkish Empire and strongly advocating provincial autonomy for the Central Provinces and Berar, were passed.

OFFICIAL EXODUS TO HILLS.

MADRAS CITIZENS URGE ITS ABANDONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 31.

At a public meeting, held on Saturday evening at the Triplicane Beach with the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma in the chair, resolution calling upon Government to drop their exodus to the hills, in view of the prevailing famine conditions, and earnestly trusting that his Excellency, Lord Willingdon, will inaugurate his administration by graciously conceding to this popular demand which has been put forward by the public for nearly a generation, was passed.

TRAGEDY AT DELHI.

SEVERAL KILLED AND INJURED.

AMAZING CONDUCT OF POLICE AND MILITARY.

MACHINE-GUN IN ACTION.

(From our Correspondent)

DELHI, March 30.

March 30th was observed as the Satyagraha Day in Delhi. Every shop, of Hindus and Mahomedans, was closed and no business was transacted as a protest against the Black Bills.

In the evening a meeting of the citizens, numbering fifteen thousand, was held in the Congress pandal grounds. The military twice tried to disturb the meeting. On the second occasion, the Chief Commissioner, with the Additional District Magistrate, accompanied them. The President assured them of the peaceful nature of the meeting. The people remaining firm, the military and the Chief Commissioner retired.

Speeches were made and a resolution urging the Secretary of State to withhold his consent to the Black Bills was passed

Prior to the meeting, an unfortunate tragedy took place at the railway station and Chandnichowk. The details, so far as known at present, are that some two or three citizens went to the Musafarkhana of the station and requested the shopkeepers there to close their shops. They agreed, but the stationmaster, accompanied by some soldiers, appeared on the scene and asked the shopkeepers not be spared to accompany put the citizens in the lock-up.

When news of this reached the City, people proceeded to the station, demanded the release and refused to leave the locality until that was done. An affray took place. In the meantime, the police and the military, with machine-guns, were sent for. The people were driven into the Queen's Garden by the mounted police. On continued provocation, the people attempted to come out of the Garden, and missiles of rick-bats were thrown by some, upon which the military opened fire, killing and wounding some, including boys.

The Satyagraha Sabha received the news of the disturbance too late to stop the tragedy. The people having dispersed, the military occupied the Queen's Garden to prevent the people in the Chandnichowk crossing over to the station on the other side and opened fire on the spectators assembled near the Clock Tower, again killing and wounding many.

The exact number of casualties is not yet available.

GLOOMY SITUATION.

DELHI, March 31.

Not three but four rifle volleys were fired at the Clock Tower. According to one report over sixty wounded are lying in the Civil Hospital, carted thither yesterday in three ambulance cars. "Hartal" or general suspension of business continues.

The situation is gloomy.

The general resentment is rising, as all dead bodies, it is alleged, have not yet been given to the bereaved families.

The town is picketted and all the city gates and roads leading to the Civil Lines are guarded by European soldiers with naked bayonets attached to rifles. The Civil Lines are picketted and guarded by European Soldiers.

A sessions case has had to be adjourned as enough police could not be spared to accompany accused.

Deep indignation prevails. Mr. Gandhi ought to be here to pacify the indignant public.

It is feared the situation may grow worse any moment. The public should be pacified before culprits can be brought to book.

(Continued in columns 1 & 2.)

SATYAGRAHA DEMONSTRATION IN HYDERABAD.

POLICE ORDER FORBIDDING PROCESSION WITHDRAWN.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), March, 31.

Hyderabad celebrated yesterday the occasion of Satyagraha according to Mahatma Gandhi's instructions. Intimation arrived too late that the date had been changed to 6th. Mukhi Jethanand the head merchant and a staunch Congressman sent the resolution round to close the whole bazar. The officials did their best to thwart them, threatening to withdraw their licenses, but their efforts were futile. Hindus and Mahomedans joined together in following the resolution. Not a single shop in Big Bazar, that stretches over one mile and a half and round about was opened. Butchers, and meat and fish sellers gladly stopped their business. Large masses of men, women, girls and boys kept fast. People gathered in temples and passed their time in singing and praying in Bramcharya Ashram. The noon lectures on Gita Granth and Shah Latif were delivered. Ladies held their great meeting at 4 p.m. sang *Bande Materam* songs in a chorus and passed a resolution condemning the Rowlatt Bills and expressing their confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and praying God to grant him success. In the afternoon a procession started from the Home Rule League consisting of many thousands and passed through the entire bazar Satyagrahis and their sympathisers in the centre bare-headed and barefooted with Home Rule and black flags in their hands. A decorated carriage with Mahatma Gandhi's portrait followed. The people on the way performed *ariti* and showerd rose petals and sprinkled rose water on the procession. The entire City joined the procession, which moved in perfect order. The passing of the procession was the first victory of Satyagrahis. The Police Superintendent who refused permission for the procession withdrew his order knowing that Satyagrahis were a force to contend with.

Before the procession reached Homestead Hall many thousands had gathered in the spacious compound. The audience numbered over ten thousand. Many returned disappointed. Hyderabad had never witnessed such a day. Mukhi Jethanand presided, Dr. Choithram and Mr. Jethmal, Editor "Hindvasi," delivered stirring speeches. Prayers were offered in the end. The whole bazar at night was shrouded in darkness. People returned home full of fervour and, broke their fast. The neighbouring small villages also observed the day.

BAZAR CLOSED AT AJMER.

MEMORABLE SCENES.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, March 31.

Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagrahi mandate was observed here by thousands of persons on 30th March. All the bazars were closed and business suspended for twenty-four hours, and thousands of persons including some Government servants fasted as a mark of sorrow. Hindus and Mahomedans took the Satyagraha vow in large numbers. A mass meeting was held in the evening at Gaughat, to express profound sorrow and emphatic protest against the Rowlatt Acts. Speeches were delivered by Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda Radhamohan, Vakil, Chatursen Ramchander, Vaidya, Pundit Yagyadutta Jiyalal. A "Futwa" of Moulana Abdulbari was read, and a resolution praying to His Majesty and the Secretary of State to repeal the Acts, was passed amidst loud cheers and shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai." Great enthusiasm prevailed. Prayers were offered. It was a unique, and unprecedented event at Ajmer, and surpassed the scenes that took place on any occasion before.

NATIONAL PROTEST DAY.

CITIZENS OF NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 31.

Yesterday was observed as the national protest day. People fasted, shop-keepers closed their shops, and assembled in public meeting to offer prayers. Except petty grain-dealers and vegetable markets, all shops remained closed yesterday.

GUZERAT SABHA.

AHMEDABAD, March 31.

The annual general meeting of the Guzerat Sabha was held yesterday when the report of year's work, including the agricultural inquiry in Kaira, and influenza operations was adopted. Mr. Mohandas Ghandhi was re-elected President and Messrs. Krishna Lal Desai, Nanalankar and Indulal Yajnik were appointed Secretaries.

MUSSALMANS AND THE SATYAGRAHA FAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Gandhi has suggested to-day the observation of a fast on next Sunday. "It is to be regarded for Satyagrahis as a necessary discipline to fit them for the civil disobedience contemplated in their pledge and for all others as some slight token of the intensity of their wounded feelings. It is quite in keeping with the spirit of a religion which has its basis on moral and spiritual strength, and not on material and physical force."

To the Mussulmans the fast has got an additional significance inasmuch as it is regarded by them as a means of "abstinence" of every kind. The people of this country have been fed up with the doctrine "Government can do no wrong", and it is therefore essential that this wrong notion should be purged. Let them think of the acts of commission and omission of the Government, of the promises given and broken, in a dispassionate and holy way. They will then *abstain* from belief in a doctrine which is the outcome of fear of those in authority.

The Mussulmans many times observe a fast in other months than that of Ramzan. Let them then fast on Sunday in memory of the *death of justice and statesmanship* in British India according to the recognized standard of civilized governments, and let them pray to God on that day to *enlighten* the minds of the rulers from the *darkness of materialism and power*.

A movement against the Rowlatt B[ill] which has such a spiritual beginning, bound to succeed in the end. [I am] Yours, etc.,

M. A. [J.]

Bombay, March 25.

MR. SARMA'S RESIGNATION.

CAUSES OF WITHDRAWAL.

In a communication explaining the reasons which induced him to withdraw his resignation, Mr. B. N. Sarma says, he is as resistant as ever in his attitude towards the Rowlatt Bill. Several of his official and non-official colleagues pressed him to reconsider the question and considerable weight had to be attached to their arguments so that he might not unwillingly be doing harm to the cause of the reforms and introducing further complications into the unhappy conditions existing in Madras. Later information convinced him that he had perhaps underrated the importance of such considerations. Holding the view that the best interests of the country would be served by respecting and following the advice of His Majesty's representatives in India, whenever it was possible, he had refrained from pressing his resignation.

(Continued from columns 3 & 4.)

LATER.

Gruesome details of the killed and wounded are pouring in, as well as details of personal heroism which might make one justly proud of those who were, according to the prevailing legal opinion, murdered in cold blood.

It is said that even the usual farce of reading the Riot Act was not gone through at the Clock Tower tragedy.

The public is very seriously exacerbated and they are urging that a public inquiry into the whole thing ought to be immediately instituted and those responsible for this murder ought to be publicly tried and justice vindicated.

Among the helpless and unarmed spectators killed and wounded, it is reported, were also found women, besides old men and children. Showers of bullets came pouring as far as Ballimaran and bullets struck houses round about the firing line. It is not yet ascertained whether any of these peaceful inmates were also struck or not, but it is probable, that some of them were exposed to the danger.

Bullets were picked up in the house of Haziq-ul-Mulk, Mr. Abdur Rahman, Vakil, and Mr. Rauf Ali, Bar.-at-Law. An exhaustive inquiry would bring many more aggrieved persons to light.

All the killed and wounded cannot possibly be counted, as most of the injured went home as soon as struck and some of the dead were also taken home by the bereaved families. But it is a remarkable fact that corpses have not yet been given up to relations of the dead. In fact, I have heard that they do not allow relations to see the wounded either.

Some funerals took place this morning in perfect order.

JEERS RETORTED WITH MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

DELHI, LATER.

Sunday was set apart by the local Satyagrahis as a day of

(Continued in columns 5 & 6.)

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until hey are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

(Continued from columns 1 & 2.)

humiliation and prayer. A general closing of the market and suspension of all business was decided upon and great pains were taken to induce the public to observe the decision of the Satyagrahis as a mark of deep indignation and protest against the Rowlatt Act. An organised endeavour was made to induce the people to suspend all business. The day dawned with fair hopes of success and by midday the suspension of business was complete. The market was closed, the tram cars ceased running, hackney and private conveyances were nowhere to be seen and thousands of men were wandering in the streets.

Soon after midday a large party of these wanderers strayed to the railway station, and on arriving there learnt that two young men, who were seen inducing certain *halwais* or confectioners to shut up their shops, were roughly handled by the railway police and were taken into custody.

A very large crowd was quartered there and much that is wrapt in mystery took place between some of the leaders of the crowd and the railway authorities.

The crowd persisted in their conduct and demanded the release of the two men supposed to be in police custody. The protracted and unsuccessful negotiation incensed the crowd, and a scuffle is alleged to have ensued between a European police sergeant and one of the crowd. The scuffle led to an undreamt of result.

Machine-Gun Called out.

It is alleged a machine-gun and troops were called out and the crowd was fired at. According to various accounts some four or five were wounded and some were killed.

The mob then surged back to the Clock Tower where they were reinforced by thousands. Meanwhile, the troops and the machine-gun were posted outside the Town Hall opposite the Clock Tower. It is reported that the crowd jeered at the troops,

(Continued on page 8.)

TRAGEDY AT DELHI.

(Continued from page 7.)

who, in their turn, used the machine-gun and fired three volleys at a crowd of thousands.

Various reports estimate the killed between 12 and 20, about double that number wounded, including a number of young children among the spectators. The first volley was fired, it is stated, between 12 and 1; while the crowd was sandwiched between the troops on either side of the road opposite the station. The second shooting took place between 3 and 3-30 p.m. opposite the Town hall. Casualties have not yet been officially announced, but various accounts by eye-witnesses are current in the town.

According to a previous arrangement, a public meeting was to take place from 3 to 6 to-day which came off, no less than ten thousand attending, Swami Shradhanand addressing the meeting. Two attempts were made by the military authorities to disperse the meeting. But the organisers and the audience remained firm.

No Incitement to Disorder.

Then arrived the Chief Commissioner accompanied by a D. M. and two military officers and parleyed with Swami Shradhanand telling the latter that he would be held responsible for any disorder, if the meeting were not dispersed immediately. The Swami told them that no disorder was likely unless the police interfered. The machine-gun, it is alleged, had already been used with fatal effect. How could they expect any disorder now? They were then left in peace and the meetings continued till the appointed time in perfect order.

But first before that the Swami addressing the audience required them to reassure the authority present unanimously that there had been no incitement to disorder, and there would be none as far as the people were concerned. They would help the Swami to keep order. The audience with one voice gave the assurance.

DELHI, LATER.
Recd. 2 a.m., April 1.

The exact figures so far available are twelve injured, lying in Civil hospital in more or less precarious condition, one boy of ten slightly injured and nine dead. The number of actual casualties is not obtainable so far, for obvious reasons. Most of the injured walked home directly after being struck and several corpses, it is stated, were carried home by the relations of the dead.

6-30 p.m.:—Suspension of business continues and the crowd roams the streets. Several collisions have been avoided by the intervention of influential men. Since this morning pickets are not withdrawn. Yet the pavement under the Clock Tower is still stained with the blood of the slain and wounded. Several funeral processions have been led through the town in the most imposing manner. One of these took place this morning and is said to have been followed by about eighty thousand men, both Hindu and Musalman. It is also said that Mahatama Munshi Ram, accompanied by thousands of Hindus, followed the said procession and actually participated in the funeral service. It was a Mussalman youth's funeral, who is reported to have displayed conspicuous heroism yesterday morning. He was a stranger in Delhi, come here to make purchases for his wedding. There was deep apprehension in the morning regarding the impending collisions, but the situation by the evening had undergone a change for the better.

Commission of Inquiry.

At a meeting of the leading citizens of Delhi held at Haziq-ul-Mulk's this evening, it has been decided to appoint a private commission of inquiry charged with the duty of collecting all available facts concerning yesterday's tragedy with a view to sift facts. They will issue their report embracing all matters regarding yesterday's occurrence in due course.

At the Point of Bayonet

One other incident not recorded so far, is that which happened to Mahatama Munshi Ram last night. After the dispersal of the public meeting followed by thousands, he was proceeding through Chandnichowk when on reaching the Clock Tower the Gurkhas guarding Queen's Garden are reported to have fired a blank shot in the air. The Swami then held a conversation, it is said, with some officer at the point of eleven bayonets. The incident, however, passed off without any tragedy. The Mahatma is issuing a printed statement which will detail. Efforts are strenuously being made by influential citizens to restore normal conditions.

A Fraternal Meeting.

In compliance with public wishes a graceful function is arranged for to-morrow morning when leading Hindu and Mussalman citizens are going to assemble under the Clock Tower near the scene of the tragedy to exchange fraternal assurances and friendly tokens to seal the unity they have won by mingling their blood and meeting a common destiny in the pursuit of perfectly peaceful objects. After the projected function, it is hoped people will be persuaded to resume normal life.

Authorities Reported in a Temper.

Such news as I have been able to gather regarding the attitude of the authorities is to the effect that the most culpable of them are still unrepentant, in fact, according to one account, some of them are in a temper.

DELHI'S PROTEST TO MR. MONTAGU.

DELHI, March 31.

The following telegram has been despatched to Mr. Montagu.

"Beg to forward following resolution passed in mass meeting of forty thousand at Delhi on Sunday evening, March 30th, and request you to lay it before His Majesty the King-Emperor. 'This meeting of the citizens of Delhi assembled after observing a day of fasting and prayer solemnly declares that the passing of one of the Rowlatt Bills into law and the proposal to push the other one in the next session of the Supreme Council of India is subversive of the principle of liberty and justice and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals and requests the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to withhold assent therefrom and to move His Majesty the King-Emperor to order the removal of these un-British Acts from the Statute Book.'

Further beg to report all shops were closed and business stopped, but military were called, machine-gun and rifles fired and two dozens or more shot. Crowd still preserved order and remained sober and dispersed quietly. Particulars will follow in press. To-day there is no stir among the people but machine-gun motor is provokingly parading the streets since morning and armed British soldiers are unnecessarily posted between City and Civil Lines. We will suffer everything, but will not give up our Satyagraha or Passive Resistance against the Rowlatt Bills.—SHRADHANANDA, Chairman, DelhiMeeting."

TARIFFS AND HIGH WAGES.

MR. BONAR LAW'S CONTENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., March 31.

In the House of Commons, in the course of an argument in favour of tariffs, Mr. Bonar Law contended that the most vital vested interest was high wages. He asked labour how it was possible to maintain high wages if cotton goods from Japan were put out of the markets at a lower price than our manufacturers must pay for cotton. It was ridiculous to suppose that old conditions would continue. For instance, sugar preference would enormously affect the Empire's production of sugar.

DOMINION INTERESTS.

It was not too much to say that we would not have gained a victory but for the help of the Dominions, (cheers). Therefore, any measure tending to increase productive power and man-power in the Dominions was a good thing for Britain as well as for the Empire.

RAILWAYMEN ACCEPT GOVERNMENT TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., March 31.

At a meeting of delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen it was decided to accept the Government terms.

FRENCH RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 31.

The Secretary of the French Railway's Federation has put forward three claims, the wages to begin at 200 francs monthly, an eight-hour day and nationalisation of railways. A reply is called for before May 1st.

GERMANS AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

A STATEMENT DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 31.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says, replying to the question of Erzberger at Spa on the 19th March regarding the statement attributed to Mr. Lloyd George and M. Pichon that there would be no negotiations at the peace conference with the Germans, who would have to accept or reject, the treaty, Marshal Foch telegraphed denying that either Mr. Lloyd George or M. Pichon made such a statement.

PUNJAB BAR CONFERENCE.

RECREITMCNT OF SUBORDINATE JUDICIARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 29.

At the Punjab Bar Conference this afternoon the following resolutions among others were passed:—

(1) This Conference is emphatically of opinion that subordinate judiciary in the province should be largely recruited from members of the bar not only as a recognition of the undoubted claims of the bar, but also in the interests of the administration of justice.

(2) In the opinion of the Conference at least one-third of the district and session judgeships should be reserved for recruitment from members of the bar.

(3) That it is the emphatic opinion of the Conference that the interests of the sound administration of justice imperatively demand the complete separation of judicial and executive functions and that the time has come when effect might be given immediately to this universally recognised reform in the province.

(4) That in the opinion of the Conference licenses for the possession of rifles, smooth bores, and revolvers should be issued as a matter of right to all legal practitioners on application, irrespective of their income and without any previous inquiry throgh police or any other channel.

(5) In the opinion of the Conference the system of honourary civil judges in the province has been detrimental to the interests of administration of justice and should be abolished. The Conference is further of opinion that honourary magistrates except in very exceptional cases should not have larger powers than those of magistrates of 3rd class, provided they be literate.

Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

MADRAS TRAMWAY STRIKE.

ASSAULT ON ASSTT. TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, March, 29.

The Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the Tramway Co., was seriously assaulted yesterday morning near the ice factory, as he was going on duty. He asserts it was by a striker. The matter is under enquiry.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" announces the vacation of office of the Governor of Fort St. George by H. E. Lord Pentland and proclaims that Sir Alexander Cardew has assumed charge of the office of the Governor of Fort St. George.

The promoters of the Khoja Ismaeli Fund has opened cheap food grains shop at Bhavnagar for the benefit of Kathiawader and Dhoraji, Khoja will also be Khoja Ismaelis. The poor people are given food grains and clothes free.

DANGERS OF BOLSHEVISM.

PROPAGANDA OF EXPOSURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 31.

The national socialist party, including socialist members of the House of Commons, are arranging a special propaganda throughout the country, especially in the industrial centres, with view to exposing the dangers and fallacies of Bolshevism.

BOLSHEVISM DENOUNCED.

BY FRENCH RADICAL SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., March 31.

A telegram from Paris states that the Radical Socialists, the strongest group in the Chamber, passed a resolution condemning the "excesses doctrine" of the Russian Bolsheviks and declaring that Bolshevism, by violently preventing the meeting of the Constituent Assembly has misconceived the essential foundations of all democratic regime, which consists in respect for individual liberty and the right of people to govern themselves.

The resolution furthermore deprecated any military expedition to Russia.

AUSTRIA AND BOLSHEVIC MENACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 31.

The Havas Agency says reports from Vienna urge the necessity of a conference bringing about an effective peace before Bolshevism gets the upper hand in Austria.

GERMAN FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 31.

BERLIN, MARCH 27.—The German financial commission is proceeding to Paris tomorrow. The commissioners declare that they have been given plenary powers for financing food supplies. Furthermore, they expect to deal with much bigger tasks and are prepared to stay at Versailles for some time.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

ALLEGED EXTRAVAGANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 31.

In the House of Commons, Sir Owen Thomas asked for a statement of the total expenditure in connection with the East Africa campaign, also the number of officers and men, European and others, at present serving there and the daily cost of the same, and whether in view of the alleged extravagance in the conduct of the campaign, an enquiry would be instituted into the details and responsibility for the expenditure of the whole campaign.

Mr. Forster replied that he would obtain the details asked for, but it was not proposed to make the suggested enquiry.

STRIKE AMONGST SOUTH WALES MINERS.

AN ALARMING SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. March 31.

Strike amongst South Wales miners is spreading alarmingly. Nearly 80,000 are now reported idle demanding the grant of full federation terms.

GRAVE SITUATION IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE.

GENERAL MANGIN SUMMONED TO PARIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 28.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. March 31.

Havas Agency states: General Mangin commanding the French Army of occupation on the Rhine has been summoned to Paris in connection with the grave situation in South-Eastern Europe and the scattered Allied forces facing the Bolsheviks.

TEA CONTROL.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March, 22.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. March 31.

Restrictions on supply, distribution and prices of tea are removed as from March 24th.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION TO STUDY PROBLEMS IN MIDDLE EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. March 31.

PARIS.—The "Temps" states that in consequence of General Allenby's representations, the Supreme War Council has decided to send an Inter-Allied Commission to study on the spot the problems concerning Syria and Palestine and the whole of Turkish Asia.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO THE PLEDGE.

At the Satyagraha Sabha the total number of signatories stands at 1,064, out of whom 474 are from Bombay and 580 from mofussil. Our list does not include Karachi names numbering 217.

BOMBAY.
Mavji Morarji.

MANGLORE.
Vadhvana Dalal K. Sadashiv Rao.

BROACH.
Narayansingh Laxmansingh.
Bhailal Govindbhai Patel.

KAIRA.
Ashabhai Lallubhai Patel.

PUNJAB.
Mahamad Azam Jan Khan Magarr.

HUBLI.
Shrinivas Vishnu Tabib.

KARACHI.
Gopaldas Jamnadas.
Phagunmal Doulatram.
Dwarkadas Menghraj.
Radhakrishna Gangaram.
Gerimal Premchand.
Gopalji Devji.
Dewanimal Fatehchand.
Pandit Narayandas.
Rampratap.
Ratanchand Virbhandas.
Narayandas Bheemandas.
Vishindas Maganmal.
Gaganmal Motisingh.
Sobhraj Parasram.
Lunidaram Jethanand Broker.
Shamandas Versimal.
Duarkadas Hemraj.
Parasram Devamal.
Dandumal Sadhumal.
Chainrai Chandumal.
Jamnadas Manghanmal.
Kishendas Ranguldas.
Sobhraj Gidhandas.
Pahlajrai Nenoomal.
Tarachand.
Dengomal K.
Gopi Krishnaram.
Shri Ram.
Shastri Jatashanker Vallabji.
Shamdas J. H.
Parmanand Ganesh.
Jhangiram Ghanshamdas.
Shivbuti Gangadeen.
Parsottam Laxmiram.
Sohanlal Govindram Khardar.
Vishvanath Jaishanker.
Ladabhai Jadhavji.
Hirachand Morarji.
Kalyandas Bulchand Bhatia.
Khengar Kalyanji.
Pachan Narsingh.
Chunilal.
Manoharlal.
Mansharam Vattavarmal.
Kanayalal Balmukund.
Mayashankar Madhavji.
Mungatrai A. Vaidya.
Karsandas Mathradas.
Satodmal Kaloomal Mukadam.
Ramprasad Cheniram.
Jethanand Mukhand Broker.
Bhai Kodoomal Fatehchand Kalra.
Panjumal Roopchand.
Gobindram Lala Harichand.
Valji Raoji.
Brijlal T. Vadh.
Shantilal Kalyanji Trivedi.
Lalji Asu Ayia.
Shambu Kheraj Daturia.
Gajanand P. Joshi.
Thakumal Bodimal.
Sajanmal Khemchand.
Kundanmal Badrimal.
Trikamji Keshavji Bajaj.
Dayal Devji.
Gangaram Marji.
Tonandas Mukhi.
Bhagwandas Notandas.
Gobindram Ramdas.
Tejmal Parmanand.

AHMEDABAD.
Dwarkadas Gidharmal.
Bhavsar Harjitya Amulakh.
Bhavsar Prabhubhai Motibhai.
Patel Nandalal Ranchod.
Brahmanand Shri Muni Deoprasadji.
Pandya Mohanlal Chotalal.

HINDU UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS.

TWO DISCLAIMERS.

Mr. N. C. Nag, Professor of Chemistry, Benares Hindu University wires to us as follows:—

My attention has been drawn to a piece of news headed "Trouble in Hindu University." May I be permitted to point out that I am going to Calcutta to join the Base Institute and this has been arranged for more than three months now? I am not cutting off my relations with the Hindu University to which I wish every success.—N. C. Nag, Prof. of Chemistry, Hindu University."

ANOTHER DISCLAIMER.

Mr. Gurpa Dhawan wires to us from Benares as follows:—

"The statement concerning me published in your paper on the Benares Hindu University is not correct. Warden, Benares Hindu University Hostels."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund on Monday afternoon.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Branch National Indian Association, was held at Government House on Thursday afternoon.

There was a dinner party at Government House on Thursday.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd will hold a reception at Government House to-day at 9-45 p.m., Persons entitled to the private entree are requested to arrive at 9-30 p.m. Invitation cards issued for the Reception on Tuesday, 28th January 1919. which was cancelled owing to Court Mourning, will hold good for to-day.

SOCIALISTS INSULT M. PICHON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. March 31.

PARIS.—M. Pichon was subjected to continuous uproar, interruptions and insults on the part of the Socialists.

MADRAS LIBERAL LEAGUE

A NEW ASSOCIATION OF "MODERATES"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS March 31.

A new political organisation called the Madras Liberal League has been formed under the Presidency Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer. The following office-bearers have been elected:—President, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer; Vice-President, Dewan Bahadur Govindarajhava Iyara Secretaries, Messrs. G. A. Natesan, T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, High Court Vakil, V. Venkatasubiah of the Servant of India Society. Among the members are Messrs. K. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, M. Ramchandra Rao, C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Khan Bahadur Walji Lalji, Dewan Bahadur Govindas Chathurbhuja Doss, Khan Bahadur Kudus Batcha Sahib, Hon'ble Mr. Arunamalai Chettiar, Dr. M. Krishna Swamy Iyer. At the first meeting, an influential committee to frame rules and carry on the work of the League was appointed. The League, is also authorised to send delegates to the coming All-India Moderates' Conference at Calcutta.

PUNJAB BRAHMINS IN CONGRESS

THEIR WAR SERVICES.

(From a Correspondent.)
LYALLPUR March 29.

The fifth conference of the Brahmins of the Punjab formally opened this morning. The "Mandap" was full of delegates representing almost every district of the Province and also visitors. A number of ladies attended the conference and watched the proceedings. About 9 o'clock Mr. De'Montmorency, Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, came into the Mandap, shortly followed by the president-elect, who was received with tremendous cheers. The former made a short speech in tolerable Urdu, welcoming the Punjab Brahmins to Lyallpur and referred appreciatively to the war services of the Brahmins ever since he had attended the All-India Brahmin Conference at Delhi in 1915. The Brahmins had begun to join the Army in large numbers and had contributed a total of 35,000 from the Punjab and U. P. He informed the audience that the 9th Bhopal which distinguished itself so much in France was largely composed of Brahmins. The Brahmin community, he went on, helped the wounded with money and gifts, which the Government appreciated highly.

After half an hour he left the meeting and the chairman of the Reception Committee read out his speech in Urdu. After having welcomed the delegates, he dwelt on the glorious achievements of the ancient Brahmins and advised the audience to prove themselves worthy descendants of their forefathers. He emphasised urgency of social reform and modern education, without which they could not successfully compete with other communities and remove reproach of an indolently wasteful life, which an average Brahmin led.

The formal election of the president was then proceeded with. Rai Bahadur Devichand of Jullundur proposed Pundit Thaker Dutt Sharma of Lahore to preside over the deliberations of Brahmin Conference. He was seconded by Pundit Hiranand Shastri and supported by Mahant Shanker Nath of Gurdaspur. Amidst cheers the Pundit took presidential chair and proceeded to read out his address in Hindi.

The President in his speech contrasted the ancient glory of the Brahmin with his modern wretchedness of condition. He touched upon their educational backwardness and urged the audience to rouse themselves up from their lethargy and come up to level of other communities. He laid emphasise on the fact that if Brahmins wanted to preserve their traditional leadership of other castes they had to live up to traditions of their ancestors.

I. C. S. APPOINTMENTS.

The form of application for appointment by nomination to the Home Civil Service (Clerk Ex-Clerkships), Indian Civil Service and Colonial Service (Eastern Cadetships), as well as the regulations, are published for general information and copies of the form may be obtained on application to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

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BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

WHO IS "MAHANT OF BISHENPUR?"

A BREEZE IN COURT.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, March 18.

After a long series of Muhammadan witnesses, the prosecution called for the first time to-day a Hindu witness, Sameru of Bishenpur. This witness was until the riot a Chowkidar and is at present an officiating constable at Jwalapur. He appeared in the Court in a policeman's uniform, rather worn out, colourless and untidy. He was one of the Chowkidars who accompanied the police to Katarpur on the morning of the 17th September, though a number of police constables examined during the past few days have consistently denied in cross-examination, the fact of any Chowkidars forming part of the valiant band of men who set out from Jwalapur at 4-30 a.m. on that date on an eventful journey.

Examined by Mr. Wallach, this witness Sameru stated he was putting up here in the police camp. He did not remember exactly when he arrived. It might be 5 or 6 days he said, at any rate it was 2 days before the Holi. He had been at Jwalapur about 2 or 3 months. Before that he was Chowkidar of Bishenpur. On the day of the Id and the day after that he was at Katarpur with the police and remained with them until after the riot was over returning with them to Jwalapur in the night. His statement was taken by the police 10 or 12 days after the riot.

After identifications in Court were over, Mr. Norton cross examined witness particularly regarding the presence in the riot of the Bengali Swami who had since become an approver, and the conversation of Mahomed Umar with the Joint Magistrate.

When Mr. Norton asked witness if he had heard that Baramdas was responsible for the murders under the imli tree, witness began to digress, whereupon Justice Tudball remarked, "I wish he had some sense."

Witness: *Achha, huzur, ham thoda jal pikar athe.*

Justice Tudball: *Jal pineka jarur nai.*

Witness: *Bhoth achha huzur.* (Laughter).

Witness then said Baramdas' name was not mentioned.

FAREWELL VISIT TO THE GROVE.

In further cross-examination, Mr. Norton turned to the "farewell visit" to the grove where Mahomed Umar related to the Joint Magistrate his story about living men being beaten, killed and thrown into the fire. Witness said he was 20 or 25 paces behind the Joint Magistrate, the Tahsildar and Umar.

Mr. Norton: Did you hear what Umar said to the Joint Magistrate?

Witness: I did not.

Mr. Norton: How did you know then that they were discussing about the murders?

Witness: These were other constables with the Joint Magistrate. Sometimes they fell back and then they told me.

Mr. Norton: How many were they?

Witness: 10, 15 or 20 constables.

Mr. Norton: Who were they?

Witness: I don't remember.

Mr. Norton: Can you identify them?

Witness: No, I can't. It is 6 or 7 months now.

Mr. Norton: Very well, what did they say?

Witness here began telling a different story, when Mr. Norton reminded him to say about the murders under the imli tree by his old friend Puranprasad. Witness hesitated.

Justice Tudball: He knows only how to fill his stomach.

Mr. Norton: Did you ask anybody who this atrocious fat-bellied murderer was? (Laughter).

Witness: I made no enquiries.

The cross-examination then turned upon the pulling down of Patwari's chappar and the meeting between the Joint Magistrate and Baramdas, Puranprasad and others.

Witness said they pulled down the chappar from below. It took them about 4 *gharis*.

Justice Tudball. 4 *gharis*!

Witness: 4 or 6 *gharis*. (Laughter.)

Mr. Norton: That improves matters.

Justice Tudball: It is an hour and 20 minutes.

Mr. Norton: That is long enough for my purpose.

Witness then said they were very industrious and too busy with their work to look at anything. Witness was engaged in his work and he did not hear the conversation. But, he had only turned round to see, while thus engaged. "While I was pulling down" continued Witness, "I was looking round to see that nobody came from behind and struck me with lathis. It was then I saw Dr. Puranprasad."

Mr. Norton: How long did you look at Puran—1 minute or an hour?

Witness: One or two gharis *bus*.

When Puran and others came to the Joint Magistrate. They were still pulling down the roof. At that time, witness did not know Puranprasad's name or that he was a doctor.

In further cross-examination witness' conduct elicited from Justice Tudball the remark, "I must give it up, Mr. Norton. My throat is gone. I am trying to make him understand the question but it is in vain."

Mr. Norton: Very well..

BADA AND CHOTA MAHANT

During the further cross-examination of this witness relative to identifications, Mr. Norton whose case is that his client—Baramdas—is not known as the Mahant of Bishenpur but that Mahant Panchamdas is so known, asked the witness. Is Panchamdas a Sadhu? to which the witness replied "yes." Witness knew Panchamdas well.

Mr. Norton: Is he a Mahant?

Witness said, "yes" and added we call all the Fakirs as Mahants. Thereupon Justice Tudball asked witness whether they called Pancham as bada or chota mahant—a question which, it appeared, was not suggested by Mr. Norton.

Witness replied that he was a *kothari* and known as the chota Mahant.

Justice Tudball then asked witness whether Baramdas was known as the *bada* Mahant. On witness replying in the affirmative, Justice Tudball remarked "so Baramdas is the big Mahant."

In reply to another question by Justice Tudball, witness explained that Baramdas (he pronounced it repeatedly as Biramdas) lived at Khankkel and visited Bishenpur occasionally while Panchamdas lived regularly at Bishenpur.

Mr. Norton then asked witness "Is not Pancham known as the Mahant of Bishenpur?"

Justice Tudball observed, "Witness says we call all Fakirs as Mahants and that Pancham is known as *chota Mahant*."

Mr. Norton: "Oh, he says *chota Mahant*."

Then I say he is the Mahant of Bishenpur and put it to him as a fact. Let him say "no" if he likes."

Justice Tudball put it to witness whether Puncham was known as the *bada* Mahant or the Mahant of Bishenpur. Witness' answer was translated by Justice Tudball as, "Baram was the real Mahant. I knew Pancham as Kothari."

Mr. Norton said that was not his question and his question had not been answered.

Justice Tudball repeated the answer and said that that was witness' meaning.

Mr. Norton said he did not want his meaning. He wanted the fact. Counsel said he understood that witness had made both the statements—that Pancham was the Mahant of Bishenpur and that he was the *chota* Mahant.

A FLUTTER.

Addressing Mr. Alston, who happened to make some remark, Mr. Norton said that he had understood witness say in the first instance that Panchamdas was the Mahant of Bishenpur.

Mr. Alston replied that witness had withdrawn that statement.

Mr. Norton then said, "If so, let him have the admission as well as the withdrawal."

Thereupon Justice Tudball remarked "He has neither stated nor withdrawn the answer that Pancham is the Mahant of Bishenpur."

His Lordship immediately added "If anyone in Court had so translated it, it was wrong and that if Mr. Spiers had so told Mr. Norton, I (his Lordship) am there to contradict him". "If my translation is not good enough", proceeded Justice Tudball, "let Mr. Spiers do it for the rest of the time. I decline to do it."

This incident, it was obvious, caused a flutter and an uneasy feeling among the lesser lights on the defence side. But it was closed happily for all by Mr. Norton, before the Court rose for the day, gallantly taking upon himself the entire blame for this unfortunate incident and Justice Tudball generously expressing regret for having misjudged Mr. Spiers.

FIGHTING WITNESS.

On the Court reassembling this morning, cross-examination of witness Abdul Samir was continued. Questioned by Pandit Mohanlal, witness said he did not sign the register either when he left for Katarpur or when he returned from there. He denied ever having visited Mahavidyalaya near Jwalapur.

Justice Tudball: Is that the same institution that we saw between Jwalapur and—

Mr. Dalal (interrupting): Yes. beyond the railway line.

Justice Tudball remarked they saw a lot of bareheaded boys. Some function was going on and flags were displayed.

Mr. Mohanlal thought they might be some Christian boys.

Mr. Dalal said they saw the name Mahavidyalaya.

Justice Tudball endorsed it and explained what he believed the nature of the function was.

Proceeding witness said he did not know any of the teachers of that institution. Nobody asked him whether he had recognized Mahavidyalaya boys or teachers in the riot. Witness then mentioned that he had been frequently transferred.

Justice Tudball: I suppose the life of a constable like that of a Joint Magistrate is full of tranfers.

His Lordship then mentioned from his own experience as a district officer how he was once transferred 5 times within a year and 17 times within 13 years.

Mr. Mohanlal observed sympathetically that the life of a public servant was one of great hardship.

Continuing, witness said that prior to 5th October his statement was not taken by any other officer. But he had discussed the incidents of the riot with his fellow constables.

Mr. Mohanlal: With whom?

Witness (in a fighting tone): What, have I made notes that I discussed with constable so and so? But when counsel snubbed him, he answered in a most unconcerned fashion, "I don't remember." There was some further cross-examination of witness, after which he was discharged.

NEXT WITNESS.

The next witness to be called was Hida of Bahadurpur. He merely spoke to having heard some conversation at the Patwari's house at Bahadurpur on the evening of the 17th and having seen people collecting outside the village on the morning of the 18th. This witness mentioned some 3 or 4 persons as those who went round the village crying "If anybody above the age of 12 ate his food without protecting the cow he would be deemed to have eaten cow's flesh."

Asked by Mr. Wallach if he made a statement to the police, witness said "no", adding immediately that he had made a statement to the *General Sab* (pointing to Mr. Goad who was in Court), and not the police.

Justice Tudball asked him if the *General Sab* did not belong to the police. Witness did not know! He did not know when after the riot he made his statement. It was now a matter 6 months old.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said he had made no complaint to any one regarding what he had overheard at the Patwari's house, because was not everything known to *Sirkar*? The *Sirkar*, he knew, would make proper *bundobast*.

Questioned as to where he had heard the cry mentioned above, witness said "I heard it there only." And as often as he was asked to explain where, he repeated his answer, and finally when pulled up by Court, he replied "I heard it while I was in my house."

Witness was then asked if he saw the 4 men whom he had named going to any other house and shouting from there. Witness would not answer but began to talk rather impertinently.

Thereupon Justice Tudball reminded him sharply that he had come to answer questions and not to fight.

Mr. Norton continuing asked witness: You told us you made your statement to the police on the 11th October. Did the D.I.G. send for you or come and sit in your drawing room? (Laughter).

Witness: I was sent for to the Chaupal. A constable had come to take me.

Witness was not specially sent for. A constable was sent round the village inviting people generally to come and meet Mr. Goad and state what they knew relative to the Katarpur riot.

During the cross-examination of this witness by Mr. Harimohan Roy, the incident about the Arya Samaj, already reported, occurred. It is worth remarking that the witness who, according to Justice Tudball's commentary, regarded all Hindus as Arya Samajists, never spoke of Hindus but of Arya Samajists only.

Mr. Roshanlal criticised this fact.

"A BIG FIGHTER"

Questioned by Mr. Mohanlal if witness had mentioned to the police what he overheard Attarsingh say at Patwari's house, witness after several random shots said Attarsingh did not say anything.

Justice Tudball told witness not to concoct anything in his mind and then set it down to Attarsingh. At the same time as the attitude of witness appeared quite pugilistic, his Lordship told witness "You are a big fighter. If you want to fight, we shall send for a prisoner. You can fight with him but not with me." After this witness was subdued somewhat.

Witness' explanation of how he came to connect Attarsingh was not satisfactory, and Justice Tudball asked him if Attar was a *budmash*. Witness said he had no idea.

Justice Tudball further questioned him and he said Attar was a Zamindar and had very good means of livelihood and witness had never heard he was a bad character.

Questioned by counsel regarding the dispute over the proposed erection of a mosque in the village, witness denied all knowledge of it, whereupon Justice Tudball asked him if he was alive at that time.

Witness replied he was. (Laughter).

Justice Tudball: You are not a child, your beard is turning grey and you ought to know.

When Mr. Chatterjee was cross-examining witness, his conduct evoked the comment from Court, "He is a little bit truculent", and when witness denied any knowledge of Mussulmans having executed a Muchalika over the mosque dispute, Justice Tudball remarked that the witness was telling a lie. Witness' further attempt to evade questions led to the remark by Justice Tudball, "Do you think you are the *malik* of this Court, why don't you answer the questions?"

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

WORK OF BOMBAY BRANCH.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Branch of Countess of Dufferin Fund was held on Saturday at the Government House, her Excellency Lady Lloyd presiding.

At the outset the report for the year ending 31st December, 1918, was read, in the course of which it was stated that during the year the joint honorary secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., who acted in the appointment for a period of one year, resigned on account of his having had to leave India for Europe on retirement and Mr. W. S. Millard was appointed in his place. Captain C. M. Rigby, R.A.M.C., the joint honorary secretary for the last five years, resigned on leaving for Europe, in November, last. The question of extending the Nurses' Quarters at the Cama and Allbless Hospitals which had engaged the attention of the Committee during the last three years and which owing to War would have entailed a large increase in the cost, had to be held over, but it was hoped that ere long it might be possible to carry out this very necessary extension. The Training School at Cama and Allbless Hospital for Nurses had been run successfully and at full strength during the year, pupils having been refused admittance for want of accommodation. The Committee expressed their gratitude to the Trustees of the Wadia Charities for their contribution of Rs. 3,447-7-4, being the amount in deficit in the working of the Training School during the year.

Her Excellency then moved that the report be adopted and the motion was unanimously carried. Mr. Rustamji Byramji Jijibhoy then proposed that a committee for conducting the business of the Fund for the current year be appointed. Mr. J. D. Framji seconded the resolution and the following gentlemen and ladies were elected as office-bearers and members of the Committee for the current year:—Sir Sassoon J. David, (Vice-President) Major D. P. Johnstone and Mr. W. S. Millard (Joint Honorary Secretaries) Sir Temulji Bhicajee Nariman (Honorary Treasurer), The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, Lady Jehangir, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Mr. W. S. Millard, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Lady Tata, Mrs. Nissim, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Boven, The Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, the First Physician Cama and Allbless Hospital, and the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Cama and Allbles Hospital, Nursing Association.

Sir Sassoon J. David proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and the proceedings terminated.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 30th March 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.876 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 ,,
Dew Point	75.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.830 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 ,,
Minimum do.	76.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW,WSW,SE,W,WNW,SW.
Movement of Wind	135 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	31	m	10	28	8	31	m	4	41	15	5
	Apl		11	29	0	Apl.		4	54a	16	0
Tues.	1	m	11	29	7	1	m	5	19	14	4
			11	29	4			5	36a	15	10
Wed.	2	m	0	30	0	2	m	5	58	13	7
								6	1a	16	1
Thur.	3	m	0	29	3	3	m	6	33	13	6
			1	29	11			7	4a	16	8
Fri.	4	m	1	28	8	4	m	7	19	13	9
			1	29	4			7	53a	17	8
Sat.	5	m	1	27	9	5	m	8	8	14	8
			2	28	5			8	49a	18	9
Sun.	6	m	2	26	6	6	m	8	55	15	11
			3	27	3			9	57a	19	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 31 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 34m.	Sunset	6h. 52m.
April 1 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 33m.	,,	6h. 53m.
,, 2 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 33m.	,,	6h. 53m.
,, 3 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 32m.	,,	6h. 53m.
,, 4 (Friday)	,,	6h. 31m.	,,	6h. 53m.
,, 5 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 30m.	,,	6h. 54m.
,, 6 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 29m.	,,	6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h.	34-9m a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8-8m. p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	23d	4h.	51-1m. p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 31st March 1919, giving data or the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared in the west Punjab and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is moderately below the average except in the eastern districts; night temperature is also in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared in upper Sind, but continue moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above the average in the north of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Karachi and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in south Kathiawar, but is above it in Cutch. Day temperature is above normal at Veraval, Bhavnagar-Para and Indore; night temperature is also above the average at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is overcast at R.-jpur and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal in the west of the division, but is in excess at Nagpur and Raipur. Day temperature is above normal at Khandwa; night temperature is above the average except at Nagpur, and the excess is considerable in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the south Bombay Deccan and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Himidity is below normal except at Poona and Belgaum. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and Nizamabad; the maximum at the latter station rose to 107.4 deg. F. yesterday. Night temperature is above the average except at Belgaum, the excess being considerable in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 0.99in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Weather is slightly unsettled in the central parts of the country. Nights are very warm in the north Deccan and the south of the Central Provinces. A few showers may occur in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th March 1919.

The feeble disturbance in north-west India caused nearly general rain in north-east Baluchistan and a few falls in the north-west Frontier Province. Rain occurred also at a few stations in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Pishin and Kalat report half an inch each.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 31st March, 1919. was 30.074 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

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